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L.R.C.P. Edinburgh

Pontiac Illinois U.S.A.
March 21st 1913

# THE COMING
# CONFLICT OF NATIONS

OR

## THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN WAR

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A NARRATIVE

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BY

ERNEST HUGH FITZPATRICK

H. W. ROKKER, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
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# PREFACE

In writing this work, I disclaim any intention or ambition to assume the role of a prophet. There are certain unmistakable deductions that can be readily drawn by all minds free from prejudice, and able to follow fairly accurately the logical sequence of human affairs. The same general causes operating upon and through nations that have in common certain fundamental or basic principles will unerringly bring about the same final results, overcoming all resistance and surmounting gradually and irresistibly even apparently insuperable obstacles.

I have attempted, though perhaps imperfectly, to take the thoughts of men and translate them into history; thoughts suggested by the constantly unfolding panorama of human

events, the natural operations of those laws governing Cause and Effect. The general causes that are unerringly operating upon the English-speaking peoples of the world of to-day are, namely, a common sense of self-preservation, a common religion, including ethical standards and ideals, a common language, a common literature, a common system of laws, a common origin, common traditions, common commercial interests, common institutions; in fact, a common civilization.

How far I have correctly interpreted the workings of these great general causes upon the English-speaking peoples of the world, I will leave the future to judge. The great war-drama that I have unfolded doubtless is, in many of its acts and stages, improbable and remote, but they are all certainly within the bounds of possibility. The war between Japan and the United States is only a very remote possibility, and likewise the war between Germany and England. But who can tell!

On the other hand, a confederation of the English-speaking peoples of the world is far less remote. It is, in fact surely, although very gradually, coming within the range of practical politics, owing to the inevitable workings of those general laws and causes already enunciated. At present, it is too distant even to be entertained seriously; but any event, or any course of events, may, in a brief space of time, appreciably lessen that distance; hence, the purpose of this narrative is to portray certain imaginary events (but events clearly within the range of possibilities), so as to bring about an immense shortening of this perspective, and thus by appealing to the imaginations of men to cause them to seriously consider the boundless and inestimable benefits that would accrue to mankind through this and succeeding ages by the confederation of the English-speaking peoples of the world.

In the disquisition upon India in chapter four, I am largely indebted for many salient

facts dealing with the ancient history and religions of India, to a very able and succinct introduction to the "Indian Mutiny," published by the London Publishing Company some fifty years ago. I am also greatly indebted for the incentive and the encouragement given me to undertake so arduous a task to my mother, whose assistance was invaluable to me in arranging my manuscript.

In the acknowledgment of my gratitude for her affectionate solicitude, this volume is dedicated to my mother.

ERNEST HUGH FITZPATRICK.

## CHAPTER I.

The British in India had long been standing over a volcano.

None were more conscious of this than that great body of self-sacrificing Englishmen, who constituted the Indian civil service, men of unimpeachable integrity and untiring in their devotion to the wellbeing of the teeming millions of Hindoostan, exiled for the most part into distant and unattractive provinces; proconsuls, as it were, of the great British Raj, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the British Provinces beyond the seas.

Great Britain had unified India by the outpouring of her best blood. The purblind disturbers of India's peace now sought to accomplish the disintegration of the Indian Empire by attempting to throw the Empire into

a state of anarchy. These insensate and wicked agitators, tutored for the most part in the universities of the large cities of Europe and the United States of North America, had been indebted to the benevolent and fostering care of the British Raj for their primary and fundamental education, leaving the shores of India for the further pursuance of their studies in Europe and America, they seemed to have imbibed a relentless hatred to the British government of their native country. Strange as it may appear to relate, it was in England, the center and hub around which the affairs of the almost limitless British Empire revolved, they received most sympathy and support.

There has always existed and will always exist weak-headed sentimentalists who, with unabashed self-complaisancy, eagerly look forward to that golden era when silly sentimentalism is run riot. From the sentimentalists these students received much encouragement.

These mal-content students, on returning to their native land, spent their lives, which other-

wise would have been useful, in the furtherance of their revolutionary dreams and to the spread of their anarchistic propaganda. They had sown to the wind, but were destined to reap the whirlwind.

One Chanda Kara, a boy born of noble Rajput parents, brought to man's estate with all the embellishments that usually go with the bringing up of a young Indian nobleman, educated in early life by a talented English tutor, and completing his studies in the best colleges in England, this youth Chanda Kara, with commendable ambition, qualified himself for the Indian civil service and secured a high place in the competitive examination for entrance into that service. In India, while discharging the many and various duties of his office, he had shown himself possessed of remarkable executive and financial ability, and exhibited unusual talent for organization. The British government, therefore, selected him in several matters that required high powers of re-organization, all of which duties he rendered to the utmost

satisfaction of the government, and on more than one occasion received special recognition. Although possessing, to a degree, that well known subtleness of the native of Hindoostan, he nevertheless had a frank expression of speech and countenance which impressed all as betokening openness of character.

How such a man could have been drawn into the dangerous meshes of a revolutionary agitation is difficult to explain, although rumor had it that he had been bold enough to aspire to the hand of a certain *Bebee Sahib* as the English young lady is known in India, the daughter of a fellow civil servant, and had suffered indignities at the hands of an irate father, these indignities he had swallowed, and, Hindoo fashion, had allowed them to smoulder and poison his whole mind and being. From being a warm friend and faithful servant of the British Raj, he became its most relentless and subtle enemy.

Mysterious letters and pronunciamentoes against the British Government began to appear, singularly lucid, plausible and clear cut

in statement of facts. As these seditious letters grew in frequency and were receiving wide attention, the slowly moving government was at length aroused and efforts made to trace them to their origin, but the most careful search failed to discover the author and disseminator of these revolutionary documents. Undoubtedly a subtle mind was at work, but no one suspected the bland and able Chanda Kara. That some one in the knowledge of governmental secrets wrote these letters, which promised to rival the famous "Letters of Junius," was apparent to all.

Who could the mysterious writer be?

By a strange fortuity the government directed Chanda Kara to probe and solve the mystery. Chanda Kara was deemed the one best fitted to ferret out this able and masterful writer.

The letters still continued to appear.

The British Raj had played into the hands of its enemy.

There is a final ending to all affairs, so there was a bottom to the depths of Chanda Kara's almost satanic cunning. He was finally betrayed by a trusted peon, or letter carrier. Chanda Kara was tried, convicted and the punishment of perpetual banishment meted out to him. Inexcusable leniency and stupidity on the part of the British Government, the political conditions there should have prompted the government to have held him a prisoner in India. Chanda Kara chose Berlin for his residence; here he was able to keep in close touch with those revolutionary students living in Paris, London, New York and Chicago. The revolutionary propaganda was assiduously spread, however, in India, and large numbers of the editors of the vernacular newspapers were sent to prison for long terms, but in spite of these suppressive measures the sedition made great headway, the public service was gradually becoming paralyzed, notwithstanding the utmost strenuosity shown by the government. The English in India were at last awakened to the fact that their very existence would

be soon jeopardised by the gradual breaking down of all governmental machinery, unless indeed stringent measures were soon adopted. To parley with the malcontent elements of the population was shown to be useless. To meet the requirements of the situation the government revived those subtle detective and punitive organizations known as the departments of thuggee and dacoit. These organizations in the past had completely extirpated the thugs and dacoits that infested India. These thugs were murderous ruffians banded together for the purpose of plunder; these robbers simulated the garb of peaceful citizens, and traveled from point to point as unostentatious merchants and wayfarers, and on meeting with other companies of merchants and travelers would ingratiate themselves with their confiding fellow travelers. Having once accomplished this, the rest was simple.

A night and hour were chosen; on a given signal every last traveler was quickly and dextrously strangled with a long silk handkerchief.

These thugs became adepts in this mode of murder, a sudden slipping of the handkerchief around the neck of the unsuspecting victim, a rapid tightening of the slip-knot, a brief struggle, a quick lapse into unconsciousness, a slight gurgling sound from the throat, and the victim was quiet forever. The handkerchiefs being for the most part silken and very large, would leave no tell-tale marks upon the victims' necks, like those produced by the pressure of a cord or rope. Often a large party of travelers or merchants would be found under a spreading banyan tree, or in a mangoe grove resting in peaceful slumber, but it would prove to be the slumber of death, with nothing to indicate the cause of so melancholy an ending.

With so much subtleness did these thugs cover up their movements and hide their methods that it was a long time before these murders were traced to them; so subtle and skilful were the disguises they assumed that they baffled ordinary methods of detection. The operations of the thugs, though

ramifying throughout all parts of India, were mostly confined to the central and northern provinces. The utmost efforts of the government with ordinary police methods failed to cope with the growing evil. A separate Department of Police and Justice was created, called the Thuggee Department, which, after almost incredible difficulties, finally succeeded in completely extirpating these bands of robbers and murderers. Often members of the Thuggee Department would themselves simulate peaceful travelers and merchants and fall in with a band of disguised thugs and play the robbers at their own game, catching them red-handed in their attempts to murder and rob.

The dacoits, on the other hand, were peasant bands armed to the teeth, who made periodical raids upon their peaceful and unsuspecting neighbors, carrying away all portable property and murdering those who resisted. Upon the approach of the police or military these bands melted away into thin air, each man secreting his arms and returning to his tillage, assuming

once again the peaceful vocation of the peasant and leaving absolutely no trace of identification. To cope with this evil a special dacoit department was created. This evil was finally suppressed, although to this day it breaks out sporadically.

Hence, the government of India created, as stated, a department similar to those that suppressed the thugs and dacoits, to suppress the spread of the revolutionary propaganda, but so extensively had the virus of sedition and anarchy permeated the great body of society that their utmost efforts met with but partial success. Even the native princes and chieftains of India who had hitherto given no cause for suspicion of disloyalty were now suspected of intriguing with and protecting the malcontents.

The British Raj stood face to face with a far-reaching and formidable rebellion, which was to rival in its magnitude and its political results the great Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. It was unquestionably the utter bankruptcy of western arms in the Russo-Japanese war and the al-

most marvelous victories of the Japanese sea and land forces that gave the incentive to and stimulated the spirit of emulation in the agitators of the great Indian Empire, to bring about the expulsion from that country of the western Britons, their masters. Later on we shall learn of their successes and failures; for the present we shall consider those mighty events that shook to their foundations the nations of three continents—Asia, Europe and America.

## CHAPTER II.

That Japan and the United States, the great and formidable trans-Atlantic giant, grown great and formidable, as it were, in a night, would eventually lock horns over the control of the Pacific, was the prediction of many far-seeing statesmen and students of history and of the trend of international affairs.

The people of the extensive and progressive commonwealth of California bitterly resented the obtrusion upon them of a large and increasing Japanese population owing, in a large measure, to the supineness of the Federal Government at Washington. The evident aversion of the Federal Government to involve the country in a war with Japan had compelled the people of California to tolerate the alien Japanese in their midst. The Californians had on several occasions endeavored by legislative enactments to

establish separate schools for the Asiatics, but the Federal Government had stepped in and used its influence against such discriminating legislation, pleading that it tended to inflame public opinion in Japan and would give rise to a situation which would eventually lead to a disastrous war. California had given way at all times and in all points in deference to the wishes of the Federal Government. There smouldered among the people there, however, a deep and growing determination that they would at some time expel the Japanese from their midst. Nor was the Government at Washington unconscious of the existence of this feeling on the part of the people of California.

The executive had repeatedly appealed to the patriotism and even fears of Congress and urged the necessity of doubling the naval forces of the country, in order that a powerful fleet be maintained in Pacific waters, so that in case of eventualities, the Western shores of the United States be afforded ample protection. A cheese paring policy upon the part of Congress

turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the executive. Nor were the land forces in any condition to resist an incursion upon the western coast by any first class power.

Thus it was that the Californians were left absolutely at the mercy of the Japanese.

Upon any anti-Japanese manifestations on the part of the Californians they were specifically warned that they and those living in the Pacific States would have to bear the brunt of the first Japanese attacks, and this had a tendency to quiet the more timid of the population of those states.

Thus the discontent was permitted to smoulder.

Suddenly, as a bolt from a clear sky, the tempest burst.

The Government of Japan was by no means idle and blind to the vast consequences that might accrue from the almost inevitable rupture and war with the United States. They had accepted, at various times, the explanations of the

Federal Government that little importance should be attached to the legislative actions of the State of California in regard to the Japanese population residing there. The Federal Government repeatedly pleaded with the Government of Japan to take no cognizance whatsoever of the legislative actions of the Californians, stating that those actions did not in any way indicate the sentiment and wishes of the people of the United States.

These explanations the Japanese Government at all times received with a condescending graciousness, but the Japanese Government took cognizance, nevertheless. Japan had quietly and unobstrusively strengthened her army and her navy, which were brought to a magnificent fighting condition. Spies had passed into all corners and confines of the United States, and the utmost possible resistance that could be afforded by the land and sea forces of the United States had been calculated and reckoned upon to a mathematical nicety. Japan had prepared for all eventualities; moreover, she had bound

England to herself by an offensive and defensive alliance. She awaited with confidence and complaisancy the beginning of a war which she deemed inevitable.

Nor had she long to wait.

The Japanese school question was again before the Californian legislature. Excitement was running high among the people of that state. The Federal Government endeavored to hold in check the legislators, and probably matters would have been settled on their old basis, that is to say, the legislature would have refrained from passing measures obejctionable to the Japanese residing in their midst. At this critical moment an unlooked for incident occurred.

The unexpected had happened. An altercation had taken place in an unpretentious restaurant in San Francisco between an American man-of-war's sailor spending a Yule-tide holiday ashore, and a Japanese attendant, which resulted in the sailor soundly chastising the Japanese for his alleged arrogance and insolence. The next morning the sailor was found, done to

death, in an obscure section of the city. It was at once rumoured that he had been murdered by the avenging Japanese.

Like a spark to the powder mill, the feelings and resentment of the populace burst forth into a perfect fury. Japanese were attacked wherever they were seen and many of them grievously injured. The matter could have probably been adjusted had not the Japanese male population of San Francisco, who numbered many thousands, paraded the street next day, with arms concealed about them, as a protest against the treatment they had been subjected to. The police authorities of the city endeavored to dissuade them from continuing their march, fearing a repetition of the attack, but the Japanese, finding themselves in such large numbers, were in a position to disregard the police and to resent any interference with their parade, which, they insisted, was simply a protest against the brutal and unprovoked assault made upon them the previous day. The police being practically powerless to stop

the parade several companies of State Militia were deputed to aid them.

The Japanese were again ordered to desist from parading the streets and to disperse; again they refused, alleging the same reasons. The State Militia were ordered to clear the streets and charge the marching columns of Japanese.

The Japanese firmly held their ground; again the militia endeavored to clear the streets, using the butt ends of their rifles in doing so. Many of the Japanese were felled, yet they obstinately held to their formation. The command was now given the militia to clear the streets with their bayonets. On perceiving the peril of such an attack the Japanese, under the direction of some one apparently in authority, displayed themselves in regular military formation and met the bayonet charge of the militia with a well directed fire from their concealed small arms. Many of the militia went down before this discharge. The militia retreated to a distance and opened up a fire of musketry upon the Japanese, many of whom fell.

With loud shouts of Banzai! Banzai! the Nipponese made a swift rush upon the ranks of the militia. So suddenly and impetuously was this charge delivered that it broke the formation of the militia and a large number of them were shot or cut down by the infuriated Nipponese.

The boys of the militia once having lost their military formation, fell easy victims to the precise military manoeuvering of the now fast closing Japanese.

The Japanese had proved more than a match for the militia, who, to save themselves from being utterly wiped out, retreated as best they could, surrounded, as they were, by an overwhelming number of Japanese. Great numbers of the militia were shot down or stabbed to death by the small arms and sharp knives of the Japanese. A few succeeded in making their escape by a concerted dash through the cordon that the Japanese had formed around them.

The uproar that this "emeute" caused throughout the city, state and country can well be imagined. Many clamoured in revenge for

the extirpation of the Japanese throughout the Pacific States.

The Japanese, however, divining their danger, congregated as if by some preconcerted plan into bodies of hundreds and thousands, and quickly formed a military organization. Rifles and even quick firing guns seemed to have been mysteriously produced. From all parts of the Pacific slope organized bodies of armed Japanese moved towards a common center, San Francisco.

These unexpected and dramatic events produced a feeling of dire apprehension in Washington.

The California legislature had been hastily convened and passed the most drastic and radical measures against the Asiatics; these measures received the consent of the governor and became law. The wires were kept incessantly busy between Tokio and Washington and California. The Japanese Government offered to deport all the Japanese from the Pacific coast back to their own land if the United

States Government, on its part, would guarantee the safety of the Japanese on American soil, and demanded in addition that California rescind her recent objectionable and offensive legislative acts. This was undoubtedly an easy way of solving a very delicate and grave question, but so great had the clamor of the people become throughout the United States that the Federal Government was literally forced into rejecting Japan's terms, and maintained, under the pressure of popular passion, that the only terms of peace the United States Government could or would accede to, would be that Japan pay an indemnity of five millions of dollars, repatriate all her people living in the United States, and that the measures passed by the California state government stand. Japan refused to pay any indemnity, and again demanded that the objectionable legislation be rescinded, promising to remove her people immediately from the United States.

The answer of the United States to this was a declaration of war. Congress voted an extraor-

dinary war expenditure of a billion dollars, the enlistment of a million of men and the equipment of a great battle fleet. Eight Dreadnaughts were to be immediately laid down. The fleet of the United States consisted at that time of sixty first class line of battleships. Thirty of these were Dreadnaughts, besides many armoured cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, etc., carrying a complement of sixty-five thousand sailors.

The giant had awakened and had given himself a vigorous shake. An army of fifty thousand regulars and two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers was to be at once mobilized to march to the aid of California. No sooner, however, had war been declared against Japan, when whole regiments of Japanese sprang, as it were, out of the ground in the Pacific states, fully accoutered and equipped for war. The Japanese Government, foreseeing the possibility of such a rupture taking place, had previously sent over an army of fifty thousand soldiers disguised as coolies.

The Government at Washington had been repeatedly warned by many who had been able to discern and see through the deception as to what was being done by the Japanese Government, but it had turned a deaf ear to all these intimations and warnings.

The Californians were now face to face with imminent disaster.

Loud were their malidictions upon the pusilanimous and purblind military and naval policies of the Federal Government and, indeed, these severe strictures were by no means confined to the Pacific states; they were general throughout the country.

Never before had such a contingency faced a proud and haughty people.

An alien army, we might say, in possession of one of the most strategic sea borders of the country, with scarcely any means of resistance there at the disposal of the government.

Nor did the Japanese waste any valuable time. They marched upon San Francisco, Seattle, Ta-

coma, Portland, and brushing easily aside such resistance shown by the few regiments of regulars that could hastily be brought together, took possession of those cities. They also secured Sacramento, the state capital, and dispelled the state legislators, so that the governmental machinery of the state was entirely obliterated.

Great consternation now reigned throughout the whole country. Congress voted further supplies of men and money, and the patriotism of the country was aroused to the highest pitch. Hundreds of thousands of men presented themselves for enlistment at the many recruiting stations established throughout the country. The fleet was put into fighting trim and despatched into the Pacific waters, via Cape Horn, to encounter and destroy the Japanese sea power there. Thirty thousand soldiers of the regular army were despatched to Fort Missula, Montana, which was constituted the military rendezvous for the western armies of the United States. The military authorities in the United States were well aware that in order to

cope successfully with Japan they would have to bring an immense army into a perfect state of discipline and equipment.

The Japanese were already in the possession of the strategic centers of the Pacific slope.

To bring such an army into being was by no means an easy task.

Formidable obstacles encountered the government on all sides, the matter of artillery alone seemed to be almost insuperable, then the procuring of such an immense supply of small arms and the other munitions of war, were matters that would take some little time.

The country realized, as never before, that while a soldier was a man, a man was by no means a soldier, and that it took months of patient effort to convert the raw recruit into a well trained and disciplined soldier, a perfect part of a perfect machine.

The government was supported by the enthusiasm of the people, whose resentment now knew no bounds.

In the meanwhile the all puissant Japanese were not idle. A powerful Japanese fleet,

consisting of nine Dreadnaughts and numerous other fighting craft, followed by an immense flotilla of transports, soon appeared off the coast of California. Those United States war ships stationed on the Pacific coast made several desperate attempts to recover some of the strategic points occupied by the Japanese, but they found to their cost that the Japanese, having seized all the great coast defenses, were able with these to successfully ward off the attacks of those ships-of-war. But with the advent of the powerful Japanese fleet the United States commander considered it wiser to steer south and unite his ships with the rapidly approaching Atlantic fleet, than to encounter almost certain destruction by the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese sea power.

Thus, the Pacific coast was left utterly at the mercy of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese transports soon landed an army of a hundred thousand men, and this was followed up by an army of a quarter of a million. A most appalling situation faced the country. It would

take many long months to equip and bring into a state of efficiency an army which could in any way cope successfully with the immense and magnificent fighting force that had practically taken possession of all the Pacific seaboard. The one hope lay in being able to totally destroy the Japanese fleet. Japan had contrary to general expectations desisted from sending an army of occupation into the Philippine Islands; she was apparently willing that those islands should drop into her lap from the simple logic of the situation. She did not, however, omit capturing the Hawaiian Islands; thirty regiments had been slipped into Hawaii from time to time under the disguise of coolies. These regiments captured those islands, but only after considerable loss and desperate fighting. The Philippines were entirely cut off from all succor. The American army of occupation was able, only by the greatest efforts, to hold the islands against the native insurrectionists that swarmed upon them from all sides.

In America the situation went from bad to worse. The Japanese had imported great num-

bers of workmen and coolies, who immediately started to build formidable entrenchments and fortifications around the ports they had occupied, moreover, possessing sufficient foresight to know that they would be compelled to subsist upon the occupied country, the soldiers had therefore brought over with them many thousand of agriculturists, who were to raise the sustenance for the army from the soil. The Japanese government appeared to be possessed of almost superhuman foresight—they had divined that most of the inhabitants of the states occupied by their armies would endeavor to get away as quickly as possible and place the Rocky Mountains between themselves and the invading enemy.

Their anticipations were well founded.

The President issued a proclamation to the people of those states warning them to abandon their holdings and retrace their steps to the east of the Rocky Mountains—this advice was acted upon with alacrity. The President hoped by adopting this Fabian policy to make it im-

possible for the Japanese to subsist upon the occupied provinces, and that they would therefore be compelled to feed their immense army from supplies carried over from Japan.

The prescience of the Japanese had made futile these drastic measures taken to famish them.

There was now left no other course than to bring into being an overwhelming army, and in the meanwhile to calmly await the outcome of the impending sea fight between the two opposing fleets in the Pacific waters. Should the event prove disastrous to the American fleet then their sole reliance would be upon the army, and this army would have to be so exceedingly strong as to leave no doubt of its being able to drive the Japanese into the sea.

Should the American fleet prove victorious, however, there would be nothing left to Japan but to surrender at discretion her military position upon the American continent.

It is to be presumed that the Latin American states would be greatly agitated over these unexpected and menacing conditions which were

ultimately to profoundly affect their political entities. Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, and Peru greatly strengthened their navies. In addition, the whole of the South American and Central American Latin Republics raised and equipped a million soldiers.

Canada was deeply stirred and would have thrown its lot in with the United States immediately had not the treaty between England and Japan held her in check. The Canadians were, moreover, aware that Japan could easily seize and hold the coast of British Columbia. The Canadians were even more powerless than their more numerous southern neighbors. A proclamation of neutrality had been issued by the British Government, but that did not deter many hundreds of Canadians crossing the border and enlisting in the armies of the United States. Having thus far traced the progress of this conflict, we shall retrace our steps and study for a while in other parts of the world those significant events that were taking place, events that were destined to change the map of Europe.

## CHAPTER III.

It is a trite saying, "To know the history of England is to know the history of the world." More particularly is this true of the history of the last three hundred years, so closely have the affairs of England been interwoven with the history of the rest of the world. Since the Norman conquest England has more or less exercised an influence on the history of all the nations of Europe. Today she stands the chief servant of the world. Her civilization has penetrated to the darkest and most distant portions of the globe. This influence has mainly been brought about through her enormous supremacy at sea and her great maritime commerce, so that at this epoch she stood far above all other nations in the magnitude of her maritime power and resources. So great, indeed, were they that the maritime powers of all other nations sank into insignificance when compared with her own. That this maritime supremacy

should at any time be challenged was a matter of most poignant concern to the Briton.

To retain an absolute domination over the seas had been for many years past the cardinal feature of Great Britain's policies.

France, Germany, and Russia, it was thought by some, could have challenged England's maritime supremacy by uniting their sea forces, but this again was not admitted by others when the enormous expansion of England's merchant marine, her inimitable skill in building ships, and her illimitable reserves of sea faring men were considered.

The constant braving and baffling with the sea has had a powerful tendency to develop in the Briton a high degree of courage and a resourcefulness in danger, and this has produced a boundless self-confidence which has at times bordered upon dare-devil recklessness. This superb self-confidence has ever made the British sailors the most formidable of foes. The very nature of England's geographical position has given her an immense sea-faring population.

This daring spirit has been bred into the warp and woof of the whole being of the nation.

Germany's policy had been, for some years past, to emulate as far as possible the naval armaments of England. She had therefore built up a great and formidable navy and had even the temerity of challenging a comparison with the navy of Britain. This the insular Briton regarded as little short of impertinence and presumption. Russia, since the Japanese war, had been completely eliminated from the sea powers of the world, and was not to be reckoned with. There remained France, the United States of North America and Japan. Japan was in alliance with England, and an "entente cordiale" had been established between England and France.

The only powers which could in any way challenge England's naval superiority were Germany and the United States combined.

To the people of the United States a combination with Germany, as against England, would be extremely distasteful, and

would be tolerated only by the utmost peril threatening their national existence. Japan, on the other hand, kept the growing sea power of the United States in check. Then again, a combination of England's naval power with Japan's against the United States, would be strenuously resisted by the British people. Germany was, from a naval standpoint, thoroughly isolated, unless unforeseen circumstances should throw France, the United States, or Japan to her side.

Momentous events were brewing in Asia, Europe and America. What would be the ultimate outcome of the constantly changing events of the human kaleidoscope was anxiously asked by the thoughtful minds of the world.

It is not the purpose of this narrative to enter into biographical sketches of those individuals who played the leading "roles" in this great and world-wide tragedy, for only in a few selected instances will names be mentioned, but this narrative will dwell upon the study of those mighty events as a whole, leaving to others the

biographical sketches of those who carried out the production of this great and absorbing drama of which the whole world was the stage. Not knowing who will be the rulers of the world at this period, they shall be referred to by their official and national designations. For example, the sovereign of England will be referred to as the King of England. The sovereign of Germany as the German Emperor, the Presidents of France and the United States as the Presidents or chief executives of those two countries, respectively. But few names of admirals, generals and statesmen will be mentioned. We shall endeavor only to accurately trace events to their logical conclusions. To bring about a proper appreciation and understanding of the philosophy of the history of those times will be our aim rather than picturing the heroic deeds of individuals and placing men on pedestals of fame, for oftentimes the imaginations of men are excited by the deeds of the great movers and makers of history, and these soon impose upon posterity a form of hero worship. Thus

warfare is oftentimes excused and even lauded because, forsooth, heroes have been created. It is warfare and the exigencies thereof that have always been the great factors in the creation of heroes and the contemplation and the worship of these heroes have ever made war justifiable to the minds of ordinary men, for men are apt to lose sight altogether of the immeasurable horrors attendant upon warfare in their applause and worship of a newly made naval or military hero; all cost is justified if but heroes be created for the populace to worship. We shall give names only where such would tend to lend a plausible continuity to our narrative and help us to portray events clearly and intelligibly.

We have stated that the stability of the British government was menaced by rebellion and sedition, ramifying in many directions throughout India. Chanda Kara had become, and was recognized to be, the head and front of the revolutionary movement. The British government was at last awakening to the magnitude of the task of suppressing so formidable

and far-reaching a rebellion. The dangerous turn of events in America and Europe gave no little concern to the rulers and statesmen of England. England adopted strenuous measures to meet all foreseen contingencies. A million additional men were enrolled in the army and navy, which were brought to their full war complement and footing. England at that time had an army whose peace footing numbered about four hundred thousand men and its war footing over seven hundred thousand. The navy consisted of sixty-four ships of the "Dreadnaught" type and over seven hundred ships of various other types and an enlisted complement of one hundred and sixty thousand men. England had building for other nations, in her shipyards, over twenty-five Dreadnaughts, besides other less formidable war craft; over all these vessels being constructed in British yards, the government of England held the privilege of commandering in the time of war, which she accordingly did. Fifteen of the mighty leviathans could, by forced labor,

be completed within a few months. Germany possessed forty "Dreadnaughts" and four hundred other fighting vessels, with over a hundred thousand sailors. Russia, as has already been stated, was a negligible sea power since the destruction of her fleet and maritime prestige by the Japanese. Russia was probably in point of numbers the strongest military power in the world, but only in numbers, because so great had been the bankruptcy of her military reputation in the Japanese war; so extensive the ramification of corruption and jobbery throughout her whole military organization, that it would have been safe to discount by half her military prowess and still be liberal in the estimate. Russia's war footing was eight millions of men of all arms. Germany was four millions, France four and a half millions, Austro-Hungary four millions, Italy three millions, and Engand about seven hundred and fifty thousand, exclusive of the enormous armaments and men recently added to her fighting forces, owing to the troubled condition in India and the war in America.

In addition to this, England, by special act of parliament, called into being a territorial army of a million men. A hundred thousand of the regular army had already been sent to India owing to the menacing conditions there. In India, England had increased the sepoy army to five hundred thousand men. These soldiers were mostly recruited from the loyal Goorkars, Seihks and Patan population. The great body of the Sepoy army had little sympathy with the sedition that surrounded them on all sides; they lent a deaf ear to all the entreaties of the malcontents and revolutionists; they proposed, they said, being true to their salt, which purpose they most steadfastly fulfilled all through the troublous times of that insurrectionary movement.

The Presidential and large cities of the Hindoostan, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi, Allahabad, etc.. were amply provided with troops and munitions of war to deal with insurrectionary movements in their vicinities. British troops occupied all the cap-

itals of the native Princes, Ajmere, Jaypore, Gwallior, Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin and other cities of the native provinces.

Chanda Kara was the center of a vast network of subtle revolutionary threads that spread out and radiated in all directions.

He had inaugurated and carried on a system of tribute levied on all those that could be reached in India. Immense sums were thus gathered in for the purpose of spreading the revolutionary propaganda and the purchasing of arms and munitions of war to be secreted in various seaports of Europe and America, there to await a favorable moment for shipment into India. Indeed large stores of arms and ammunition had already been shipped in and stored secretly.

The government had been able only occasionally to discover a place of storage, but were unable to find any trace of the parties secreting them, so adroitly was this smuggling carried on. Murders of isolated British officials began to be almost of daily occurrence and British

officials went about armed and guarded. India was again to pay a terrible penalty for her disloyalty.

The penalty had to be paid in part, however, by the alien British, by their bodies and their blood, by the anguish of widows, of fatherless children and childless parents, by rapine and murder and all those nameless crimes that appear in the wake of an internecine war. The conflagration had started in India along the banks of the Ganges. It seemed, as it were, the irony of fate that this cradle of human civilization and indeed of the human race should be the first to become ablaze. Here it was that the decimal fraction was invented and sanscrit, that most ancient of human written languages, had its origin. Here it was that Bhudda taught his beautiful and Christ-like precepts. The flames of discontent and social anarchy burst forth here with a sudden fury which at first seemed to be almost impossible of extinction.

Fortunately for the existence of the British Raj, Sir Arthur Hare, a man of unusual ability and power, was Viceroy, or Governor-General, of India. Sir Arthur Hare had rapidly risen through the various steps of the diplomatic and the administrative services and was destined to form another star in that immortal galaxy of statesmen and soldiers that Ireland had contributed to the building up and the maintenance of the British Empire.

Sir Arthur Hare was powerfully aided by the commander-in-chief of the British armies in India, Lord Robert Beverly. Both of these men had foreseen the calamity that was about to overtake the great Indian Empire. Fortunately for them and the stability of the Indian Empire, a strong conservative government was in power in England which earnestly supported every recommendation made by the Governor-General. Sir Arthur Hare demanded a hundred thousand additional British soldiers in India. These were immediately despatched. He also advised the raising of five hundred thousand

additional native soldiery from the staunch Goorkas, Seihks and Patan population. This was immediately agreed to. He further advised that the troops of all the native states be commandered. This advice was likewise acted upon. By doing this the government increased the native forces by over two hundred thousand men of all arms. Sir Arthur increased the artillery to seven times its original strength. Fifty thousand Eurasians and Europeans residing in India were drafted into volunteer corps. But when we take into consideration India's enormous population of over three hundred millions of souls, we can at once see how insignificant and inadequate all these preparations were, should this vast population be infected with the virus of sedition and rebellion.

Fortunately there were over sixty millions of Mohammedans in India who looked with suspicion upon and askance at the ambitions of the Hindoo to retire British rule from India, only to seize the reigns of power himself.

The Mussulman preferred the Briton to the Babu.

There were also many thousands of educated natives of India, who looked back with horror upon the long and bloody wake that the history of India had left behind it and who shrank at the possibility of a renewal of those sanguinary internecine wars that for centuries, before the advent of British rule, had desolated the population of India.

Lord Beverly urged the formation of a large number of regiments of light cavalry, supplemented by quick firing guns. These regiments, with their machine guns, could be readily transferred from point to point. The strength of the native police was largely augmented, but even with these preparations it still seemed doubtful whether England would be able to retain her hold upon India in the face of three hundred million of people in insurrection.

It was only when the flames of rebellion had broken out in Bengal and the North West-

ern Prvinces that the extent of the task before them could be gauged by the British civil and military authorities in Hindoostan. No sooner did the insurrection blaze forth in Bengal and in the North West Provinces than almost simultaneously it appeared in the Punjab, Rajputana, Scinde, Nagpore and the Central Provinces of India, spreading rapidly westward to the Bombay presidency, and southward to the presidency of Madras, sweeping in its course southward the native states of Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travencore.

Chanda Kara appeared to be possessed of an almost saturine genius for the conduct of an insurrection of so gigantic a nature, and among a people of so many various and diverse nationalities.

Most of those unfortunate Europeans, who lived outside the areas protected by the guns of the military, were instantly slaughtered, with their women and children, under nameless forms of atrocities.

The horrible and bloody "menage" of the Indian sepoy rebellion of 1857 was repeated and even exceeded. In the Sepoy mutiny, however, only the northern and central provinces of India were involved in the rebellion, whereas the present rebellion swept over the whole face of India. Never had the modern world been more shocked as the horrifying details of the widely separated and frequent massacres became known. England trembled with fury and paled at the thought of the awful atrocities committed against her flesh and blood.

There was now no room for maudlin sentimentalists.

One hundred thousand men of the territorial army, in addition to those already despatched, were asked to volunteer their services for the suppression of the rebellion in India. They unhesitatingly responded to the appeal, and in the incredible short space of eight weeks were equipped and embarked and on the way out to India. Great Britain had never before been so aroused as she was then; the whole

nation pulsated as one man. Every effort had been put forth to capture Chanda Kara; a reward of a hundred thousand pounds was placed upon his head.

But the wily Hindoo eluded all efforts to capture him.

The mass of the people in India had come to look upon Chanda Kara as a sort of divine creation and deified him much in the same manner as the inhabitants of the outlying provinces of Rome were wont to deify the Emperor. The daring of the man was quite equal to his cunning. He would often appear in disguise at various civil and military centers to learn first hand of the doings of his enemies and their designs against him. We shall later on follow his movements. At this juncture we shall make a short digression and state in few words as possible India's geographical position, her ancient foundations and the gradual formation of her social and political entities.

## CHAPTER IV.

The country now known to us as India was known as Hind or Al-Hind, to the early Arabs, from which words India or Hindoostan is most probably derived. India has been the theatre of wars, tyranny and wretchedness from the earliest times. It was only after the accession of British rule that she has enjoyed any sort of immunity from wars and tyranny. The native Hindoo race had ever been unable to sweep back the fiercest tides of conquest that have so often swept over India, conquerors that have been attracted by the extent, wealth and beauty of the country. The dusky inhabitants are made up of many races, among whom are fifty millions of Mohammedans. The northern boundary of India is formed by the Himalaya Mountains and further west by the Hindoo Koosh, a prolongation from the mountains of Affghanistan. It is limited on the east by the valley of the

Brahmapootra and the Bay of Bengal. On the south it is separated from Ceylon by the Bay of Manaar. On the west lies the Indian Ocean, Beloochistan and Affghanistan. It extends from 34 degrees north latitude, to Cape Camorin, 8 degrees north latitude, from the eastern borders of Assam, 96 degrees east longitude, to the Soliman Mountains west of the Indus, 67 degrees east longitude. India's extreme length, from Cashmere to Cape Camorin, is about 1,900 miles; its extreme breadth, from Scinde to the eastern extremity of Assam, 1,800 miles.

All of India is practically tributary to Great Britain, excepting the French settlements of Mahe, on the Malaba or western coast, and Poudicherry, Chandernagore and Caricole, on the eastern or Coromandel coast. The Portuguese still hold Goa on the western coast, south of Bombay. With these few minor exceptions, one million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand square miles of territory are subject to the absolute domination of Great Britain or de-

pendent upon her for protection. There are three Presidencies—Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Bengal being most extensive, Bombay lies on the west and Madras on the east and south. The population of India is nearly three hundred million souls. Some of the finest rivers, the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmapootra, the Nerbudda, the Tumabudra, the Taptee, the Kishna, the Cavary, fertilize the soil. South of the Himalaya Mountains the country is flat, until the Vyndhya Mountains are reached, which mountains cross the peninsula from east to west. The Himalaya Mountains are 1,500 miles long, and from one hundred to three hundred and fifty miles in breadth, rising to an elevation of 28,000 feet, the summits being covered with perpetual snow. The climate of India is varied; in the south and central regions the heat is great, but in the north and in the elevated regions there is a more equable climate. The periodical rains, called "monsoons," prevail on each side of the peninsula. The hot weather generally commences in March and continues to June. The rainy season follows and lasts, with

short interruptions, to October. The temperate or cool period then succeeds and lasts until the last of February.

The climate of India is not inimical to Europeans except in the low lying districts. It is usual to speak of India as if inhabited by a single race, but in point of fact, the people there are more varied in language, appearance, manner and customs than the whole family of European nations. The twenty chief languages spoken are (1) Hindoostan, spoken in the North West Provinces and by all the Mussulman population; (2) Bengallee, in Bengal; (3) Punjabee, in the Punjab; (4) Sindhee, in Scinde; (5) Tamil, in Madras and the south; (6) Canarese, in Mysore and Kroog; (7) Malyalim, in Travencore and Cochin; (8) Telugoo, in Hyderabad and along the eastern coasts; (9) Oorya, in Orissa; (10) Cole, in Berar; (11) Mahratta, (13) Guzerattee, (14) Catchee, (15) Cashmerian, in Cashmere; (16) Nepaulese, in Nepaul; (17) Bhote, (18) Assamese, (19) Burmese, (20) Brahooi.

Besides these and many others, Persian and Arabic are in extensive use in Bengal and Orissa.

The majority of the people do not eat meat, their religious scruples forbidding the taking of life, but almost every Hindoo eats fish.

From the earliest period the Hindoo races have been divided as a people into four distinct classes or castes. The Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, originating with the creation of the world. Brahmanas proceeded from the mouth of Brahm (the creator), and his mission was to rule. He founded the class distinguished by his name. Kshatriyas sprung from the arms of Brahm; his duty was to protect, so he adopted arms as his vocation in life. Vaisyas proceeded from the thighs of Brahm, and to him was allotted trade and the cultivation of the earth. Sudras, the most abject, was produced from the feet of Brahm, and was doomed to be the servant and slave of the superior classes. Thus the four existing classes were the Brahmins, the priests; the Kshatriyas,

or soldiers; the Vaisyas, the tradesmen and husbandmen; and the Sudras, or laborers. The division of these four classes was considerably extended and in the fourteenth century, before Christ, a number of mixed classes extending from the highest Brahminical or Brahmins, to the lowest, the Pariahs, were recognized by the laws of Menu.

The first recorded invasion after the incursions of the Scythians, of which tradition merely remains, was by the Greeks led by Alexander the Great, 327 years before Christ. The next invasion of the Arabs and the Affghans, commenced in the seventh century. The Sultan Mahmood invaded and conquered Delhi, or Indraput, in 1030 A. D., and practically founded the great Mogul Empire. Of the immediate successors of Mahmood and their conquests and their sanguinary policy by which a long line of Mogul Emperors achieved absolute dominion, is outside of our province to relate. Suffice to note that upon the death of the Mogul Emperor Aurunggebe in 1717, the Em-

pire was divided between his three sons, and the civil wars between the brothers ultimately led to the extinction of the Mogul rule. In 1738 the Persian Emperor, Nadir Shah, captured Delhi without resistance. On the second day a false rumor arose that Nadir Shah was dead. The people of the city took up arms and treacherously murdered seven thousand Persian soldiers. For this act the whole city was given up to pillage and most of the inhabitants slaughtered. Ten thousand women threw themselves into the tanks and wells of the city to escape the merciless fury of the Persians. This terrible and awful visitation upon the doomed city occurred on the 15th day of February, 1739. The total value of property carried away from the city by the Persians at this time was valued at five hundred millions of dollars.

The town of Paniput, lying fifty miles northwest of Delhi, has been the scene of the two greatest battles fought in Hindoostan, each of them decisive of the rule of the country. The first of those battles was fought in 1525 between

the army of Baber and that of the Patan Emperor of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, in which Ibrahim Lodi was slain and his army utterly ruined. With him the Affghan dynasty of Lodi terminated and that of Timour began. The second battle of Paniput was fought in 1760 between the combined Mohammedan army, commanded by Ahmed Shah, the sovereign of Cabul, and that of the Mahrattas commanded by Bhow Sedasiva. The Mahratta camp contained 500,000 souls, including men, women and children. Of these it was said that the greater part were killed or taken prisoners.

In the reign of Henry the Eighth, Robert Thorne, an opulent merchant of Bristol, obtained permission from the king to fit out two vessels for the purpose of trade and discovery. The king furnished two vessels, but the result did not meet with the expectations of the prospectors. This was the beginning of the present mighty Indian Empire. In 1599 a charter was granted a company under the title, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London

trading to the East Indies," for fifteen years. Five ships were fitted out and placed under the command of Capt. James Lancaster.

The little fleet reached Acheem, a port in the Island of Sumatra and secured permission to build a store there from the sovereign of Acheem, which was, in point of date, the first actual possession of the English in the East Indies. In 1609 the company obtained a second charter from James the First. Three years later this company was granted leave to build a factory or store at Surat on the Gulf of Cambay. This factory or store was the first possession of the East India company on the Peninsula of Hindoostan, and it became the chief seat of the company's government in India for many years. In 1624, twelve years after the acquisition of the factory at Surat, the East India company assumed for the first time the functions of an independent government under a grant from the King of authority to govern its several establishments by civil or military law.

In 1634 Shah Jehan, the Mogul Emperor, granted permission to the company to trade with Bengal, and five years later a tract of land on the coromandel or eastern shore was secured. Upon this small piece of ground a fort was built, designated "Fort St. George," the cradle of the present magnificent city of Madras. In 1652, through the services of Doctor Gabriel Boughton, who had restored the daughter of the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan, to health, permission was granted to the company to trade throughout the dominions of the Emperor, exempt from all taxes, and also permission to build factories or stores at their discretion. In 1698 a factory was established and a fort built on the Hoogley, named after the English sovereign, "Fort William," now the present city of Calcutta. A few years later the seat of the chief government of the company was removed from Surat to Calcutta, "the city of palaces," where it has since remained. Bombay was acquired in 1662 as a part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine upon her marriage with Charles the

Second, who sold it to the company in 1668. Thus the company acquired a foothold in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, which were called Presidencies and were severally governed by a President, now called Governor, assisted by a council.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the Mogul Empire had begun to go to pieces. Cabul, Seinde and Moultan, Cashmere, the Punjab, Molwar, each one asserted their independence and were governed by their own chiefs. Bengal, Behar and Orissa were united under one ruler, Ali Verdi Khan. The six provinces of the Deccan, or Central India, were united under the rule of the Nizam Ool-Moolk. The Rohillas had asserted their right to independence to Rohilcund, and the Maharatta power by their incursions into the states around kept the whole of them in an insecure position. The native powers of India were thus enfeebled by the disruptions among themselves when that remarkable struggle between France and England commenced, out of which England

emerged not only victorious over the Gauls, but also victorious over the whole Hindoo and Mohammedan races of the Indian Peninsula, over the Mogul Empire and all those minor states over which the now extinct Mogul Empire once held sway. So rapidly did the East India company acquire territory that in 1716 these instructions were forwarded from London to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, "As our business is trade it is not politic for us to be encumbered with much territory." Again in 1721 the Court of Directors wrote to the President and Council of Bengal, "Remember we are not found of much territory." But the logic of events in India had thrust territory upon territory upon the already over-burdened East India company, and in 1773 so colossal had these possessions become, that the imperial parliament considered it expedient that the home government should have some right of interference with the management of these vast territories governed by the company. An act was passed, placing the administration of the

government of India in the hands of a Governor-general, nominated by the crown. Calcutta was declared the seat of government and of the high courts of judicature. The two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were declared subordinate to that of Bengal. Again in 1784 the "India bill" of Mr. Pitt, was passed, which gave the crown a right of interference in the government of that immense Empire acquired by a small portion of his subjects.

The declaration of war by Louis the Fourteenth, in 1744, aroused the energies of England and gave rise to hostile movements in India as well as in Europe, which continued for half a century and ended by the complete triumph of Great Britain over the French in every quarter of the world. In India a contest between the French and the English took place which lasted sixty years, the prize being the establishment of a European domination in the very heart of Asia.

In regard to the religious faith of the several castes, it centered into a triune godhead. Brahm

the creator, Vishnu the preserver or sustainer, and Siva the destroyer. Brahm, the supreme deity, remains eternally in the profound and holy solitude of unfathomable space. Vishnu and Siva have been many times incarnated or Avatar, hence imagination had clothed them with a variety of visible forms, but each has become a distinct deity who is daily worshipped. The Hindoo Pantheon includes, in addition, a vast variety of inferior gods.

To the Hindoo mind nothing can be done without supernatural intervention, so the elements and all animated nature are placed under the guardianship of one of the many of the conglomeration of deities that occupy the heaven of the Brahmin. These conglomerations of gods are further augmented by myriads of lesser or demigods, some of them of the most wretched description.

A block of wood smeared with red paint, a shapeless stone, a lump of clay often indicate a Brahminical place of worship, and their acts of

worship are debasing in its nature and as monstrous as the object of their gods themselves. The Hindoo venerates the cow and worships her. This animal is frequently called the Mother of God. The Hindoo believes in the transmigration of souls and carries this idea to an extraordinary height and believes that souls of both men and animals have been originally portions of the supreme mind, and consequently participate in its eternal essence. The highest destiny that a mortal can aspire to is therefore reabsorption into the divine essence, where there is supreme felicity and perfection. "The mind reposes on an unruffled sea of bliss." But to such a state only the most rigid ascetics who have spent their lives in self-torture can aspire. The best deeds do not entitle the doer to merit one of the various heavens over which their multitude of divinities separately preside, but this is denied to a great many who are not allowed to cherish the hope of reaching even the lowest heaven, and the great body of believers have only the consolation that arises from their belief in the transmigration of their souls.

As regards punishments, a series have been devised to suit all the propensities of mankind. He who steals grain in the husk becomes a rat; if he steals honey his soul passes into a bee or gnat; if he steals a deer his soul passes into a wolf, if a carriage is the object of his theft, he becomes a camel, and having once sunk from the human to the brute creation the soul must pass through many millions of births ere it becomes human again.

Their system of punishments is not altogether confined to the terrestial transmigration of souls. The all multiplying system of the Hindoo has created a hundred thousand hells. When the fatal moment of judgment arrives the sinner is hurried away through space among the rocks and eternal snows of the Himalaya Mountains to the seat of Yama, the murderer is fed on flesh and blood, the adulterer is embraced by an image of red hot metal, and the unmerciful are bitten by snakes; after having passed through this penal state they are constrained to pass long ages in the forms of

some degraded animals from whence they slowly ascend again the scale of creation.

The chief sects among the Hindoo, apart from the Brahmins, were the Bhuddists and the Jains. The Buddhists have long since been expelled from India and the Jains are nearly extinct.

The religion of the Seihks, founded in 1469, is a creed of pure deism founded on the most sublime general truths, blended with the belief of all the absurdities of Hindoo mythology and the fable of Mohammedanism.

The entire system of Hindoo Theology is preserved in the Vedas or sacred books. They hold many popular systems of moral philosophy, but the design of all is to teach the means by which eternal beatitude may be obtained after death, if not before. Indian tradition refers to two ancient empires as having existed, of which the Provinces of Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Oude and Allahabad formed the chief portions. Ayuda, or Oude, and Vitora, were the names of the capitals, and two families, children of the sun and

moon, ruled over them. Other kingdoms have been subsequently formed, but their origin is lost in the mists and the twilights of antiquity, the historian being lost in the labyrinths of romance and tradition. The Maha Bharat, a poem of high antiquity, refers to the Kingdom of Bengal which lasted over the length of nine dynasties. The kingdom of Malwar, of less ancient foundation, illustrious in its monarch, Vicra Madyta, of whose universal rule, tradition is yet eloquent in India. Delhi is also mentioned in the Maha Bharat. Benares appears to have seen the same antiquity as Delhi. Mithili existed in the days of Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, the oldest Hindoo epic poem now extant. Upon the death of Rama he was honored as the incarnation of Vishnu. Besides these kingdoms there were Gour and Seinde and Mewar, Jessulmer and Teipur, and the Punjab, the country of the five rivers.

The history of the Deccan commences at a date long anterior to that of Hindoostan proper,

and can be traced back to a line of Kings of the Rajput family of Silar, whose capital was Tagara. A new line of kings opened upon the Deccan in A. D. 77, and the country remained under the rule of independent chiefs until united early in the seventeenth century under a ruler named Sevajee. He made war upon Aurunggebe and invaded the provinces of Golconda with 40,000 horsemen, placing Mahratta governors in all towns and fortresses. At his death the country over which he ruled extended 400 miles long and one hundred and twenty in breadth. The independence of the entire country was ultimately destroyed by the result of the second battle of Paniput, already referred to, in 1760.

The rivalry of France for dominion in India was unquestionably the means which compelled the East India company to acquire territory and authority in India. The French governor of Pondicherry, Dupliex, plunged into the quarrels of the Indian chiefs and the English were constrained to follow his example.

Thus the English and French fought on opposite sides of the contending native Rajahs or princes.

The English were the first to discover that native troops, trained and led by European officers, were almost as effective as European troops; thus both the English and French began to use Indian troops in their quarrels with each other. This was the beginning of that Sepoy army which has been so potent an instrument in conquering India for the English.

In the year 1756 a vicious despot, Surajah Dowlah, ascended the viceregal throne of Bengal. He entertained an implacable hatred for the English, against whom he immediately waged war. He swooped down upon Calcutta and captured it with a view to seizing the wealth that he believed lay concealed there. The Governor and military commandant fled. The remaining Englishmen, 146 in number, including two women, were taken prisoners. Their lives were spared, but because Surajah Dowlah was

disappointed in the amount of treasure found, they were thrust into a dungeon hardly twenty feet square.

The Englishmen at first attributed the order of their guards to enter this room as an expression of humor upon their part, and joked with one another and the guards about going in, but they were soon made to realize, by frequent bayonet prods, that they were really meant to occupy that damp, foul-smelling dungeon, illy ventilated by air holes, and those even obstructed.

Almost instantly they experienced a sense of suffocation and begged the guards to remove them to other and larger quarters, and offered them all manner of bribes and gifts to do this. The guards replied that they dare not without the express authority of Surajah Dowlah.

Again and again, in agonized appeals, the suffering prisoners implored the guards to remove them from their terrible position, and to give them water, which had been denied them.

They were stifled for want of air, and parched for want of water and by the heat of a July night. They even sucked the clothes and perspiration of one another in a vain attempt to quench their thirst.

The guards promised to see Surajah Dowlah, but presently returned, saying that the viceroy was asleep and could not be disturbed.

The condition of the prisoners could hardly be depicted in words.

At first they remained calm and collected and arranged to take the air, at the air holes, in relays, then they concluded that taking off their clothing would be of some relief, so they stripped themselves of their garments.

The heaviness and the pollution of the air was intolerable.

Some one suggested that they all sit on their haunches and then rise quickly, so that by a concerted action a current would be given to the stifling air. This was carried out several times by the almost naked prisoners, but the sense of

self-control was soon lost and they were left a maddened crowd, each one fighting for dear life for a place at the air holes.

The guards looked on and seemed to find exquisite enjoyment in the struggle of the bedlamites, who yelled, and shrieked, and cried, and moaned, and swore, and blasphemed. Some sang hymns and prayed and called upon everything in heaven and earth to save them from their awful agonies.

They begged and implored the guards to shoot them and put them out of misery. On the guards refusing to do this, they reviled them in the most opprobious terms, hoping to goad the Sepoys into yielding to their entreaties. This only excited the further derision of the Sepoys.

Soon the prisoners relapsed into a state of gibbering idiocy, until they were, indeed, no longer human; they tore, and hit, and bit, and clutched at one another like the ferocious beasts that they now were. Many fell from exhaustion and suffocation, emitting

gurgles and moans which became fainter and fainter, until they ceased in the happy release of death.

The jubilant jailors looked on gleefully, holding lights to the bars in order to miss nothing of the spectacle. They laughed and fairly yelled with amusement as they beheld the frantic antics of the frenzied mob within. When they begged for water, a guard would hand them a small lota full, for which the prisoners fought like tigers and only succeeded in spilling over themselves. The prisoners, in their desperation, would then attempt to lick up the spilt water.

The moans and insane cries of the imprisoned Englishmen became fainter as, ever and anon, another dropped and fell on the warm, dead bodies of those more fortunate in having perished earlier. All was now silent and still, except that now and then a faint moan and gurgle was audible.

At last the morning broke.

Surajah Dowlah had slept off his drunken stupor, and permission to release the prisoners was granted. But what a ghastly spectacle met those that had come to their relief.

The dead were piled and pillowed upon the dead.

These were thrust to one side, in order to make a passage way to the survivors, of whom there only remained twenty-three staring, shrunken, ghastly, gibbering, inane shadows of themselves of the evening before.

One hundred and twenty-three had perished in a manner beyond the power of description.

Strange to say, one of those survivors was a woman. Doubtless gallantry had come to her aid until perhaps approaching insensibility obliterated all that was human.

A pit was dug hard by this "black hole," and one hundred and twenty-three bodies, in whom the human features were barely recognizable, owing to the awful torture and suffering

experienced by them, were thrown in and buried like dogs.

Never had history recorded a more monstrous deed.

It stands alone, in a class by itself, unparalleled, to go down to the farthermost ends of time as the most inhuman deed ever recorded in the interminable annals of human woe and human depravity.

The horror on hearing this terrible news was intense and Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson were sent from Madras to punish the nabob and save the British settlement in Bengal. At the battle of Plassey, 1857, Clive, at the head of three thousand soldiers, of whom a third were Europeans, routed an army of 55,000 led by Surajah Dowlah. This savage was deposed and Meer Jaffier, his vizier, was rewarded for his treachery, in passing over to Clive at a critical moment in the battle, by being placed on the throne. Surajah Dowlah was captured and soon afterwards put to death by Meeran, the son of Meer Jaffier. The battle

of Plassey set the seal of Great Britain upon Northern India.

While Clive broke the power of the Mogul in Bengal, his successor, Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, shattered the power of Hyder Ali in Mysore. Hyder Ali was originally a common soldier, so illiterate as to be unable to read or write, and urged by a daring ambition and great capacity he seized the Kingdom of Mysore and seated himself upon the throne at Seringapatan. He declared war against the English at Madras and led an army of 20,000 infantry and 70,000 horsement into the Carnatic and slaughtered the wretched inhabitants without respect to age or sex. Hyder Ali threw his great force between the two small English armies commanded by Colonel Baillie and Sir Hector Monroe, and compelled them both to retire. Bodies of savage Mysore horsemen dashed almost to the gates of Fort St. George, Madras. This news on reaching Warren Hastings called forth his great genius. He despatched a brave veteran,

Sir Eyre Coote, with a force to the assistance of Madras, superceded the incapable council there and took upon himself the direction of affairs. The progress of Hyder Ali was checked at the battlefield of Cuddalore. Hyder Ali died in 1782, bequeathing to his son, Tippoo Sahib, his kingdom and his hatred of the English.

Mr. Warren Hastings resigned his office as Governor-General and returned to England in 1785 and every school boy is familiar with the *generous* manner in which he was treated by his *grateful* countrymen, and how, after a trial which extended over seven years, which enlisted the matchless eloquence of Burke, the powerful reasoning of Fox and the merciless declamation of Sheridan, he was left *ruined* and *penniless*. His case was finally dismissed and he was turned from the bar of the House of Lords an *absolute pauper*. Lord Cornwallis succeeded Warren Hastings in the vice-regal chair. War was carried on against Tippoo Sahib, who was found to be intriguing for the

overthrow of the English dominion in India. Tippoo Sahib was defeated and was constrained to purchase peace with half his kingdom and the payment of eighteen millions of dollars. Lord Cornwallis had added 34,000 square miles to the British provinces in India. Sir John Shore, afterward Lord Teignmouth, succeeded Lord Cornwallis. He in turn was succeeded by the Marquis of Wellesly, whose illustrious brother, Arthur Wellesly, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, destroyed the power of Tippoo Sahib, who was killed in the assault upon his capital Seringapatan. General Wellesly also shattered the Mahratta power at the battle of Assaye in 1804.

Passing from the triumphs of the sword to those of civilization; the abolition of the rites of *"suttee,"* whereby a widow was compelled to ascend the funeral pyre of her husband. The fierce tortures were restrained which ignorance and fanaticism imposed upon the benighted people of India when seeking to propitiate their gods; the prevention of the horrible sacrifice of human life during the festival

of the demon idol, Juggernauth; the suppression of the unnatural practice of infanticide, the suppression of the practice of the murderous thugs—all these gave human life a value it never before possessed in India.

In 1857, a hundred years after the battle of Plassey, the great Sepoy rebellion burst over Northern India—threatening the extinction of the British power there. The Sepoy army was imbued with the idea and conviction that the grease on the cartridges that were in vogue at that time was purposely introduced to break their caste and forcibly convert them to Christianity; also there was a strong belief that according to prophecy, the British dominion would cease a hundred years from the time of the battle of Plassey, fought by Clive in 1757. The desire to re-establish the decadent Mogul Empire in all its pristine glory was also a motive to insurrection.

The startling incidents of that mutiny are too well known to need more than a passing mention.

The perfidy of Nana Sahib, that arch assassin; the massacre of Cawnpore; the seizure of Delhi by the rebel Sepoys, and the massacre of the English there; the defense and relief of Lucknow; the seige and capture of Delhi; the shooting of the two sons of the King of Delhi by Captain Hodson; the gallant deeds of Havelock and Sir Colon Campbelle—all these have but to be mentioned to be vividly recalled to mind.

At this time the British parliament took over completely the reins of government from the hands of the East India company, whose long regimen came to its end.

We must not, however, omit to mention those sanguinary and hard fought battles of Chillianwaller, Futtighur and Ferozepore, which destroyed the Seihke power of the Punjab some ten years prior to the breaking out of the great Sepoy war. After the breaking up of the Mahratta power, the predatory Pindaries sprang into existence; swift horsemen who assembled in thousands and swept through the provinces of Central and North Central India, destroying

and devastating the country through which their hordes passed. As these rober horse numbered several hundred thousand, it called forth a formidable army on the part of the British to extirpate them, and this was accomplished only after an army of nearly three hundred thousand men was constantly engaged for over two years. This was in the early part of the 19th century. The British acquired Scinde, Nagpore, the Berars, all Northern India from the Indus to the Bhramapootra. All Southern India fell under their sway, excepting the Provinces of Mysore and Travencore, which are governed by Rajahs. All Central and North Central India acknowledged the absolute supremacy of the British government, except the kingdom of Hyderbad, in the Deccan governed by the Nizam, Gwallior governed by a Maharajah, Jaipur and many smaller principalities. These independent native princes acknowledged the sovereignty and control of the British Raj and have a representative of the viceroy stationed at their capitals, who keeps a general supervision over and guides their public affairs.

Since the Sepoy war of 1857, India has enjoyed an almost universal transquillity, most of the wars since then taking place outside India proper. There have been several wars with Affghanistan; some disastrous, others again redounding to the glory of British arms. Several wars with Burmah, leading to the acquisition of those fertile provinces watered by the great Irrewardy, and many smaller wars with the predatory tribes inhabiting the mountainous districts of Northern and North-Western India.

The energies of the British Government have been since then mainly devoted to the moral and social uplift of the millions of India. General education has spread rapidly, governmental schools have been established all throughout India, and great universities founded, attended by thousands of students. Great numbers of these students are matriculated every year and many of these again aspire to a still higher degree in arts. Large and well equipped schools of medicine, law and engineering are supported in each presidency.

Hospitals have been established throughout the length and breadth of India, administered to by highly qualified medical men. A uniform criminal law, embraced within the "Penal Code of India," holds throughout the land. Nearly thirty thousand miles of railroad have been built and are efficiently and economically worked, the government holding a supervision over them. The postal and telegraph service has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Light railroads have been built in many districts subjected to periodical famines, enabling sustenance to be readily carried into the famine stricken districts. Irrigation has been most extensively carried on, by great canals being dug through arid and swampy districts. The Terrai, the great swamp to the north of the river Jumma, extending many hundreds of miles in length and nearly two hundred in breadth in some places, has been reclaimed and converted into a most productive agricultural area, rivaling in fertility almost any in the world and giving sustenance to a mighty population.

In a sense, the government of India is a bureaucracy, but elastic enough to allow self-government to be established when such is beneficial and not inimical to the best interests of the people.

Religious passions have been greatly assuaged throughout India and no longer does one sect hold domination over another in a political sense, although the system of caste still chains many in an iron grasp, yet it is beginning to show signs of breaking down.

The government of India by the British is, in the best sense, when taking into consideration the vast territories involved and the millions of people of different nationalities, religions and languages affected, the most perfect creation that has ever been built up by the wit of man.

A bureaucracy keeping well in the front of human thought and human advancement, but not insensible to the natural aspirations of mankind to participate in the government of themselves.

## CHAPTER V

We have seen the efforts made by the British to retain their hold in India. We shall in this chapter follow those startling events, which meanwhile occurred in Europe. We have stated how Germany had striven to emulate the maritime zeal and naval policy of England, and how this was resented by the English people who had begun to entertain a deep distrust of Germany. Nor was Germany indifferent to this feeling of suspicion on the part of the British people. She, therefore, turned the energies of the whole nation to still further strengthen her land forces and sea power. Now that England was desperately entangled in India, an opportunity had at length arrived to contest with Great Britain her primacy in European, American and Asiatic policies. Germany placed her army on a war footing which numbered nearly five millions of men. In point of equip-

ment, training and efficiency, the German army was readily acknowledged to be the first army in the world, if we exclude that of Japan. The martial spirit of the Germans having been thoroughly aroused, it was not difficult for them to believe, in their excited state of mind, that it was necessary to the existence of the German Empire that England be met and overcome, so an occesion and excuse was readily seized upon to bring about the desirel rupture.

The condition of affairs, both in India and America, had, as we have stated, impelled the British Government to bring into being the greatest naval and land forces in all her history. Her fighting force at sea was thereby enormously strengthened. This Germany seemed to regard with disfavor, and peremptorily requested an explanation of the Government of His Majesty, the King of England, as to the significance of these armaments. England contended that her armaments were by no means directed against Germany but were influenced by the exigencies of the situation both in India and America.

It was clearly seen, however, that Germany's purpose was to bring about a rupture between herself and England. The British Government did not propose giving Germany any valid excuse to effect such a rupture which must eventually end in open hostilities.

At this juncture fortune or misfortune came to the aid of Germany. Germany had for many years past turned the tide of her immigration toward Brazil, and the commerce of Brazil was carefully nursed by German merchants. Brazil had a large and influential teutonic population. It has been shown how Brazil, with the other South American republics, had raised a powerful army for service against the Japanese, if the necessity should arise. Some difficulty arose between the Governments of Germany and Brazil over the enforced enlistment into the Brazilian auxiliary forces of some of her German population there. Germany threatened instant reprisals if redress was not at once forthcoming, and imposed upon Brazil impossible terms

The public mind of Brazil being already inflamed, the terms of Germany were indignantly rejected. The army of Germany being already mobilized, and having on several occasions gone through the steps of embarking, and then again disembarking, it was therefore with little effort and without exciting suspicion, that Germany embarked a hundred thousand men and immense stores and munitions of war, sufficient to last through a long and arduous campaign, for the purpose of invading Brazil.

So sudden and unexpected was this movement upon the part of Germany that her flotilla was well under way before the chancellaries of the other European states were cognizant of the significance of it. England protested and demanded the recall of the expedition; to these demands Germany gave evasive and equivocal replies. The people and government of the United States were greatly aroused over this arbitrary and high-handed procedure on the part of Germany. They were eager to declare war at once against Germany over this infraction of the Monroe doctrine, which they had tenaciously held to for

nearly a hundred years, prepared always to war with any nation that questioned their right to uphold it.

For those who are not conversant with the history and principles of the Monroe doctrine, a few words of explanation would not be out of place.

After the Napoleonic wars were over and Europe had subsided once more into peace, an alliance was formed, or rather an understanding reached, through the instrumentality of the famous Metternich, the Austrian Minister and statesmen, between Russia, Austria, France, Germany and Spain for the re-establishment of Continental European influence over the Central and South American States. When the British Government learned of such an understanding, it openly discountenanced it, and through the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Adams, suggested to the Government at Washington the wisdom of promulgating what is now known as the Monroe Doctrine, called after Mr. Monroe, who was

President of the United States at that time. Mr. Monroe stated that the United States Government would look with disfavor upon any attempt upon the part of any European power to extend their authority over any territories of the new world. The Government of Great Britain had pledged its support should the continental powers question the authority and power of the United States to enforce its dictum. The continental powers, party to the holy alliance, were disposed to question and challenge the authority of the United States, and made preparations to carry out their plans in Central and South America in utter disregard of the doctrine just laid down. Learning, however, that Great Britain stood pledged to assist the United States in enforcing its dictum, these powers abandoned their designs and thus tacitly acquiesced in the position that the United States had assumed. Germany's action in landing an army in Brazil was in total disregard of that doctrine, hence, it is not surprising that the Government and the people of the United States

were extremely indignant. It would have been madness in her present perilous condition for the United States to have courted a war with so powerful a nation as Germany. The country was already in a deadly struggle with Japan, who had seized their whole western coast line, besides their fleet was well now on its way to Pacific waters to destroy, if possible, the Japanese sea power there. A war with Germany at this time over the infringement of the Monroe Doctrine would plunge the country in still further difficulties and intricacies.

Although the Monroe Doctrine was in its inception and declaration a doctrine for the protection of the South and Central American States, yet its true significance was far wider reaching than that. The Monroe Doctrine, to a large extent, insured the keeping of the enormous commerce of the States of South and Central America in the hands of Great Britain and the United States.

It was dictated as much from commercial as for military reasons.

The British Government strongly urged a pacific attitude upon the part of the United States Government, pointing out the position that England would be compelled to assume in case the United States declared war against Germany, for in accordance with her terms of treaty with Japan, should the United States force a war upon Germany, England would have her hands tied and would be powerless to prevent Germany attacking the United States, thus almost ensuring the success of Japanese arms, and that the situation called forth a high degree of statesmanship and finesse in diplomacy, and further urged the United States Government to allow the solution of the matter to remain in the hands of the British Government which, under the circumstances, would be the safest course to pursue. To these proposals the Government of the United States acquiesced, although somewhat reluctantly, but this was clearly an instance where discretion was the better part of valour. They, therefore, contented themselves by entering a strong and indignant protest against this infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

The British Government thus having assured the safety of the United States from a clash with Germany, a clash that would have proved fatal to the plans of the United States in the conduct of her war with Japan, felt free to impose upon Germany such demands as the exigencies of the situation demanded. The German expedition, after having reached Rio Janiero, had taken possession of that town without encountering much opposition, and had formally occupied the country, having disembarked her whole force of a hundred thousand men. The English Government demanded of Germany the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine and the instant recall of her troops from Brazil. These demands were treated with disdain by Germany, so there was no alternative but to issue a declaration of war against her, which was done accordingly. A flying squadron consisting of twelve Dreadnaughts, besides a large number of other warships, was ordered by the English Government to search out and destroy the German expeditionary fleet.

The territorial army as well as the other land forces of England were immediately prepared for war, and all England was converted into a vast military camp. Germany responded by mobilizing an army of a million and a half men along her northern borders with the intention of invading England, and bearding the lion in his den. The great bulk of the German fleet was mobilized and prepared to protect the invading army across the German Ocean to the shores of England. It was the evident intention of Germany to effect an entrance into England somewhere along the eastern coast. England concentrated all her available ships, consisting of forty-five Dreadnaughts and nearly two hundred other fighting craft of powerful warships, armoured cruisers, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, submarines and several airships manned by expert crews of aeronauts.

This was the first occasion that airships had been used in a sea fight.

The whole fleet set sail on the 17th day of May, picking their way carefully and cautiously,

and on the morning of the 19th came in sight of the great and powerful German fleet off the island of Ameland. The German fleet, nothing daunted, sailed forth in double column to meet the enemy. Germany had long been maturing her plans for a descent upon the coasts of England and the capture of London.

These plans were understood by the German naval and military officers, for they were wont for some time past, when meeting at convivial gatherings, to drink to that day, meaning the day of the invasion of England. Should Germany succeed in crippling the sea power of England, she felt assured of the success of a descent upon her coasts.

The intentions of Germany were known to the British Government, hence the command given to the British admiral was to destroy, at all costs, the German fleet.

The German fleet sailed forth in double lines exultantly and valiantly to encounter the might of England's sea power.

The foremost line of each row consisted of fifteen Dreadnaughts. The rear row of each line extended far beyond the limits of the first, each comprised of fifty first-class battleships and armoured cruisers, supported in every instance by numerous torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers and submarines.

The space between the first and second lines of the German ships was about a mile and three-quarters.

The British fleet deployed into a double crescentic formation. The ships that formed the extremities of the formation somewhat interlaced. The Dreadnaughts and first class battleships and first class cruisers alternated. The British Admiral aimed at having every alternate ship a Dreadnaught or a first class fighting ship, as far as they went, and behind these floating fortresses lay ensconced the torpedo boats, etc.

The airships were soon found to be entirely out of place, as the extreme vulnerability of these machines made them practically useless.

The British fleet was commanded by that astute old sea dog, Lord John Coke. No sooner had Admiral Coke discerned the disposition of the German fleet than he caused, under the waving Union Jack, the following signal to be run along the mast heads of the ships comprising the British lines:

"Triumphant! Must wave the flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

As the British sailors grasped the significance of this a mighty cheer passed from ship to ship, and the signal was instantly given to the ships forming the outer extremities of the crescent to throw themselves, those of the left between the second line of the enemy and the mainland of the Island of Ameland, and those of the right between the first and second lines of the German battle array, while the ships of the main line of the British formation closed in upon the ships forming the extreme ends of the foremost German line. In the meanwhile the air reverberated with the terrific noise and thunder of a modern sea fight.

So rapidly and so accurately did the British gunners fire, and so adroitly did the British ships take their assigned positions, that the Germans had barely grasped the designs of the British admiral when this remarkable piece of seamanship was accomplished.

The German Admiral Von Volkman signalled to his sailors urging them to fight their ships to the last. But so cleverly had the British deployed their ships and developed their plan of battle that the Germans were placed at a disadvantage from the very beginning. While the second line of German ships was being assailed by a double line of British vessels, one on either side, the outer line encountered the full shock of the attack by the main body of the British strength. The firing had by this time become terrific; many of the German and British vessels were sunk by the destructive shell fire from the twelve and thirteen-inch guns of both sides. Many of the vessels were blown up by torpedo boats and a large number of these tiny war craft were themselves destroyed.

The British admiral at this time ordered twelve Dreadnaughts to draw apart from the zone of battle. This movement was carried out with the same skill as shown before. These twelve vessels were now ordered to select the most outlying German vessel on the first line, and to concentrate the fire of the whole twelve Dreadnaughts upon that vessel, this to be followed up immediately by a torpedo boat attack. These orders were promptly carried out, and soon the effects were noticeable.

The first German vessel, a Dreadnaught, to receive this concentrated fire was unable, Leviathan though she was, to withstand the stupendous weight of metal hurled against her; in a few moments she was reduced to a mass of misshapen iron and steel, a derelict, as it were, and her final destruction was soon consummated by a swarm of torpedo boats which sent her gurgling and lurching to the bottom. The Dreadnaughts then turned their attack upon another selected vessel, which also was soon placed out of the battle.

It must be borne in mind that the fighting had continued furiously all along the line of the British and German vessels; indeed, the British vessels held tenaciously to the German lines in order to prevent them concentrating a flotilla of their own vessels to oppose the twelve Dreadnaughts already mentioned.

One by one those ships forming the advance line of the German fleet were thus attacked and destroyed.

The same tactics were carried out with those ships that formed the rear of the first German line of battle. These vessels, it must be remembered, were now being furiously attacked from the front by the ships of the main line of the British ships, and from the rear by those British ships that had crept in between the two double lines of the German battle array. Now with the added onslaught of the flotilla of those twelve Dreadnaughts attacking this line, ship by ship, it was not long before all these ships were destroyed. Thus all the ships of this first double line of the German fleet were either

floating wrecks or were sunk beneath the waves. It was then that the whole British fleet advanced upon the next two rows of the German ships, which formed her second line of battle. These vessels were already being furiously engaged on either side by those British vessels that had been driven, as it were, as wedges, one between the mainland and the rear ships, and the other directly between the first and second double lines of the German battle array.

We have seen how the whole of the German ships forming the first line of battle had been swept away—all that now remained of the German fleet was the second double line, and this was engaged with those British ships already mentioned. Now that this line was exposed to the concentrated attack of the whole of the British fleet, they soon suffered the disastrous fate of the first double line. So furious was this attack that, although the Germans fought desperately and handled their ships with skill, they were unable to withstand the terrific cannonading which had reduced the first double line to scrap iron.

The battle had lasted eight hours, and in that short time the German fleet was utterly destroyed. England had demonstrated in a most signal manner to the world that she had lost nothing of her valliancy at sea, and that she still ruled the waves. The British loss was considerable; no less than fifteen Dreadnaughts and fifty other first class battle ships and many cruisers and torpedo boats were destroyed, and over six thousand sailors were lost,—many going down with their ships. The Germans, on the other hand, lost all their vessels. Out of thirty Dreadnaughts, twenty were sunk, and the rest so badly crippled that it required the utmost efforts of their crews to keep them afloat. These were all subsequently taken by the British. Over thirty thousand German sailors had perished.

The news of this great battle sent a thrill throughout the world, and even England was amazed at the magnitude of the victory. Never in her long history had England so signally asserted her absolute mastery of the seas. The

destruction of the Spanish Armada, the battle of the Nile, the battle of the Baltic, the battle of Trafalgar, and her numerous other victories at sea all sink into insignificance compared with this. Never had British sailors shown greater valor, never had British admirals and sea captains shown greater skill, strategy and intrepidity. The prestige of British sea power had once more been asserted. All those skeptical of British naval supremacy were silenced. The little England party melted away like snow before a southern wind. The rejoicings in England were greatly dampened by the thought of the many gallant British sailors that had perished, as it were, in a moment, and of the homes left desolate. English hearts went out in sympathy across the sea to their German cousins, who, overwhelmed by the sense of a national calamity, likewise mourned their dead. Germany, however, arose to the occasion.

Although her sea power was utterly destroyed, she still justly considered herself the strongest military power in the world. All

Germany rose in arms, and looked forward to an opportunity to retrieve the losses on sea by conquests on land. At this juncture, the Emperor of Austria died, and the affairs of that country were thrown into great confusion. Hungary immediately declared her independence. Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Romania and Bulgaria, in fact, all the Balkan States, joined in aiding Hungary in her resistance to Austria.

The Germanic races of Austria immediately sought a coalition with Germany, and Germany marched an army of a million men to their aid. The combined armies of Germany and Austria carried on a campaign against Hungary and all the Balkan States. Nothing seemed to retard the onward victorious march of the German-Austrian armies.

It is not the purpose of this work to go into a description of this campaign, but simply to chronicle events as they occurred, for the re-counting of the details of marches [illegible] marches, and the description of

military movements of battles lost and gained, would prove too tedious. It is more the intention of this narrative to relate those great alignments of nations and national interests: alignments that tended in so large a measure to alter the face of the civilized globe.

Turkey had taken alarm, and had sought an alliance with Russia, under whose aegis she looked for protection. Thus Russia, Turkey, the Balkan States and Hungary were allied against Germany and Austria. Italy remained neutral, so did Spain. France immediately marched her armies toward the German frontier, but Germany, possessing all the great fortresses along the Franco-German frontier, Metz, Strasburg, New Breisach, Bitsch, Saarlous, Thionville, forming the first line of fortresses, and besides having a second line along the Rhine, namely, Rastadt, Mainny, Colblentz, Ehrenbreitstein, Dusseldorf, Wesel, felt perfectly secure against any serious French invasion. Germany and Austria had nearly two and a half million men defending these frontiers.

The neutrality of Switzerland was respected, but Holland and Belgium were, however, immediately overrun by the German armies, and France made her greatest efforts in her attempts to dislodge Germany from Belgium.

Two French armies, each half a million strong, invaded Belgium, but were utterly routed by the Germans at the battles of Charlerio and Phillippesville, and driven back across the Scheldt into their own territories. Henceforth, Germany held Holland and Belgium unmolested, save from the side of the sea. British fleets blockaded Hamburg, Bremenhafen, Stettin, Neufahrwasser, Luback, Keil, Konigsberg, Mennel, and also the ports of Belgium and Holland. Germany was thus locked in along the whole border of her coast line.

A British fleet blockaded the German expeditionary fleet sent to Brazil in Rio Janiero. The German army, however, overran that extensive country, and assumed the government of it. The Argentine

Republic, in conjunction with Peru and Chile, dispatched a force of two hundred thousand men to dispute Germany's possession of Brazil, but the Germans engaged these forces in detail, and put them to rout. The United States was perfectly powerless to prevent these proceedings on the part of Germany, and England was unwilling to weaken her military strength by sending an army to the aid of the South American States. The only nations that could have come to South America's aid were France and Italy. France, remembering her experience in Mexico with the Emperor Maximillian, hesitated before she committed herself to a trans-Atlantic expedition, and Italy did not wish to embroil herself with Germany and Austria.

While England had proved herself all powerful at sea, the Germans on land had demonstrated that nothing could stand up against their superb and victorious armies. Probably there was no army in the world that could hope for success in an encounter with the military forces of Germany, except it be, as we have said

before, the army or Japan, hence it was highly important that the United States Government should do its utmost to prevent any coalition of the forces of Japan and Germany.

We shall in the next chapter see the success of the efforts on the part of the United States and the progress of the war with Japan. By their geographical positions, the United States of America and Canada stood as a barrier between the western civilization of Europe and the ancient civilizations of Asia. They held, as it were, the key to the situation.

## CHAPTER VI.

We have related in a former chapter how Japan had thrown an army of nearly a quarter of a million men into California and the other Pacific States. This she augmented so considerably as to raise her military forces there to the astounding number of a million men of all arms. We have seen how these achievements upon the part of Japan had staggered the people of the United States, and we have also recounted how the Government at Washington was indefatigable in its efforts to mobilize an army large enough and efficient enough to cope with the intrepid and highly disciplined forces of Japan.

We have also seen the utter unpreparedness of the United States, and how it would take months for such an effective force to be raised. No less than two millions of men

were under arms, devoting themselves to constant military exercises to bring themselves into a state of military preparedness.

We have also seen how the country was deplorably deficient in artillery and other munitions of war. All these had to be manufactured and prepared. The Americans showed their usual inimitable resourcefulness and energy, nevertheless much valuable time had to be consumed in these preparations.

In the meanwhile they had to suffer the humiliation of seeing some of their fairest States occupied practically unopposed by the myrmidons of the East.

Nothing, however, could effect the indomitable determination and dauntlessness of the Americans.

We have already related how the powerful Atlantic battle fleet had been ordered into Pacific waters, and how the hopes of the Americans lay in the destruction of Japan's sea power there by this fleet.

The Atlantic battle fleet had doubled Cape Horn, and was now sailing northward, and it would in a few weeks encounter the fleet of the Asiatics, that is to say, if the Japanese would be courageous enough to encounter so overwhelming a force. The whole of America, in fact, the whole world, was on tenter hooks in anticipation of this momentous event. The suspense and anxiety of the people of the United States were intense, and they looked forward with eagerness to a glorious victory. The Japanese Admiral Taki seemed as eager to meet the Americans as the Americans were to meet him. Hence, he directed his course southward. The Japanese keenly realized that their whole hope lay in a victory over the American fleet, for in that case they were fully justified in considering that the American sea power being destroyed, there was no land force they could create which would be adequate enough to dispossess them of their position on the mainland, as long as they were able to vigorously support their land forces by their naval strength. Should the Americans be victorious,

the Japanese were aware they could expect nothing but defeat and humiliation. Hence this coming conflict between these two fleets carried with it momentous and far-reaching consequences.

It was on the morning of the 3d of June that the outlying scouts of the American and Japanese navies, respectively, touched one another. On both sides there was the same desperate eagerness for the encounter, and a grim determination to win or die. Next morning the hostile fleets were fairly in view of each other. They lay about a hundred miles due west of Panama. The American fleet was approaching from the south, in two double columns, probably five miles apart. The spectacle of thirty Dreadnaughts in double columns, followed by a long train of over a hundred first class battleships, armoured cruisers and a large flotilla of torpedo boats, with the Stars and Stripes floating valiantly from the masthead of every vessel, was a magnificent and awe-inspiring sight.

The fleet appeared, as it were, almost exultant and defiant as if victory was absolutely assured. Cheers arose from the first ships, which gradually faded away into a faint echo, becoming more and more indistinct as it passed from vessel to vessel down the whole length of the fleet.

From the Japanese vessels could be heard the ominous shouts of Banzai! Banzai!

The American fleet immediately deployed for battle, taking the form of an obtuse angle, the Dreadnaughts forming the arms and the other battleships the point of the angle. Behind these the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers took up their positions. The Japanese Admiral Taki threw his fleet into a semi-circular formation with the convexity towards the Americans. Within this semi-circle lying covered securely by the great vessels was an immense flotilla of torpedo boats.

Firing soon started at a range of four and five miles, which proved generally ineffective, while the two monster fleets approached each

other like gladiators at a Roman fete. The distance between the ships forming the extreme ends of the American fleet measured probably ten miles, while the convexity presented by the approaching Japanese fleet measured probably eight. Admiral Taki soon extended the arms of his crescentic formation in order to bring his ships more in line, thus enabling those ships on his extreme right and left to come within striking distance of the American fleet. The fleets by this time were barely three miles apart. Most of the fighting had been done by the Americans, who still seemed to monopolize the firing, causing some discomfiture to the Japanese. At this juncture, Admiral Taki, by swinging his ships forward from the center, divided them into two equal parts, thus bringing his ships opposite the great Dreadnaughts that formed the arms of the American line of battle. By this time the whole American fleet was in action. The Japanese firing their guns sporadically, only here and there along their lines did a vessel respond to the fire of the Americans. This silence on the part of the Japanese seemed to

puzzle the American Admiral Wood, who began to suspect some sinister motive; he ordered the firing to be redoubled and much execution appeared to be wrought by the American guns. Two of the Japanese vessels were set on fire, still the Japanese gunners replied in the same desultory fashion, when suddenly all along the line of Japanese vessels there broke forth a sort of "feu de joie," followed in a moment by terrific deafening reports, then simultaneously clouds of smoke shut out of sight completely the sky and both arms of the American formation. Over the American Dreadnaughts and their outer battleships lay an impenetrable cloud of smoke which hovered over the sea, and persistently clung to the waters. The American sailors were stricken with wonder and amazement.

An impenetrable cloud enveloped every one of their vessels, as it were, with a funeral pall, and hardly had they recovered from their surprise when they felt the terrible concussions and blows of the bursting torpedoes,

accompanied by the deafening noise of their explosions. These explosions seemed to follow one another in rapid succession. The sailors felt their ships lurch, and at once realized that their vessels had been torpedoed, and would soon keel over and sink. Nothing could be done to save the vessels from their impending doom. To escape with their lives was all that the sailors could hope for.

The boats were instantly cut loose, and all who could quickly scrambled into them. Hundreds seized life-belts, and life-buoys, and threw themselves into the sea, and made frantic efforts, in the night-like darkness, to get beyond the suction of the foundering vessels. Presently the dense clouds of smoke that had settled over and around the American vessels began to clear, and when sufficiently dissipated, only eight of the thirty magnificent Dreadnaughts were visible; twenty-two had disappeared at one gulp, so to speak, the eight that were left were clearly seen to be on the point of foundering. Hundreds of sailors who had escaped being drawn in by the suction of the sinking vessels were now

seen, a few in boats, but the greater number struggling in the waters, supported by life-belts and buoys. Both sides instantly ceased firing, impelled by a common instinct.

Boats from both fleets were lowered and Japanese and American sailors vied with one another to save the drowning men, the Japanese going as far as to turn over to the American life boats the sailors they had rescued.

What sublimity in mortal conflict! "One touch of nature makes the whole world akin."

When all had been rescued, the Japanese Admiral Taki signalled to the American fleet this interrogation: "Do you surrender? We have no desire to sink the rest of your gallant ships."

To this the American ships replied with a deafening salvo of guns, which appeared to be very effective, for an immense Japanese Dreadnaught was seen to keel over and disappear. The Japanese resented this defiant answer, for again this "feu de joie" sort of firing was heard all along the line of the Japanese ships, and again the dense inky clouds of smoke settled

upon the remaining vessels of the Americans. Admiral Wood at length devised the cause of this black smoke. It was from some chemical combustibles which the Japanese had discovered.

The Japanese, it appears, had, through the ingenuity of one Nobun Naga, a lieutenant of artillery, discovered a process by which certain chemicals, when exploded, emitted so dense a smoke as to be impenetrable to light, turning day into night, and so heavy as to cling to the surface of the earth or water, as the case may be, for a considerable time. These chemical substances were loaded into time fuse shells, so timed as to explode within any required distance of the vessel aimed at, which was immediately enveloped in a dense curtain of inky smoke, and before this cloud of smoke could be dissipated the torpedo boats accomplished their deadly work by blowing up the enshrouded vessel.

By this second assault, the Americans lost the greater number of what remained of

their magnificent fleet. The commanders of those vessels that escaped, which included the flag ship of Admiral Wood, realized that it would be madness to invite destruction of their remaining ships by continuing to contend with the deadly strategy of the Japanese, which gave them absolutely no chance in the conflict. Admiral Wood accordingly ordered the few remaining vessels to escape as best they could, and to seek the refuge and hospitality of the South American port of Callao, Peru.

Not twenty vessels outside the torpedo boats and destroyers of Admiral Wood's magnificent fleet, that so exultantly went into battle that morning, escaped destruction.

When the news of this catastrophe reached the United States by wireless telegraphy, the people were thrown into consternation. It appeared as if the nation was in a struggle with the imps of darkness themselves, and that these imps had taken a strangle hold of the nation. But those

were brave and indomitable men who ruled the nation at that time. Nothing daunted, they issued a levy for an additional million men. The superb courage and calmness of the President and Congress helped to instill confidence again in the hearts of the people. Though the situation appeared well nigh desperate, yet their hearts never failed. These brave leaders of a brave people. Nor could the Americans look elsewhere for succor. Germany was absolutely powerless to help, owing to the destruction of her sea power by England, besides Germany had grievously wounded the susceptibilities of the people of the United States by the conquest of Brazil. France was in a life and death struggle with Germany,—help from Russia was altogether too impracticable to be seriously thought of. There were insuperable difficulties in the way of assistance from Italy or from Spain, or the South American Republics, owing to England's treaty with Japan, which would compel her to come to Japan's assistance if other nations came to the assistance of the

United States. This was unthinkable to the English-speaking peoples of the world.

There was, indeed, nothing left to the United States but to stand "firm, and see the salvation of the Lord."

Nor did the course of human events tarry long to give relief to this dire situation. The Japanese, exultant over their magnificent victory and conscious of their might at sea, and intoxicated with glory, were now imbued with the idea that they were strong enough on land and sea to defy the world. They, therefore, began to feel somewhat hampered by their treaty with England, and even boasted openly of challenging England's naval supremacy. England approached Japan, to bring her to a sense of moderation. Japan had insolently demanded from the United States the cession of the Pacific States, and an indemnity of one thousand and five hundred millions of dollars. The cry was instantly raised throughout the United States, "Billions for defense, but not one dollar for tribute." The people of the United States

were bred of different bone and sinew than to submit to so insolent a demand. They simply refused to parley with Japan while a single Japanese soldier remained on American soil, and they redoubled their energies, if that were possible, to bring their land forces to the highest state of efficiency. Soon an army of seven hundred and fifty thousand men was despatched toward the Western States, carried by their magnificent system of railroads. Fort Missoula, Montana, and Salt Lake City, Utah, were made military centers, from which points armies were to enter the States of California, Oregon and Washington. These forces were to be followed by two other armies of similar strength, one to enter lower California from the southeast through Texas, and the other to strike through Nevada and Colorado. The United States had by this time secured vast quantities of arms and other munitions of war.

Nor were the Japanese by any means idle. Having the absolute control of the seas, they had increased their armies to a million and a quarter men, with an

enormous strength of artillery, and with their usual thoroughness they had overlooked no contingency. They had imported over half a million of coolies and artisans of all descriptions, and had set deliberately to work to settle upon the acquired territories in a masterful and scientific manner. The military had strengthened their positions at all points, being thoroughly conversant with the topographical and geological lay of the country; they had taken possession of every point of vantage, and had greatly strengthened the same by scientific methods. They foresaw the terrific struggle which would take place in the Pacific States and strained every nerve to meet the issue.

## CHAPTER VII.

In Europe many events of great interest and far-reaching importance had taken place. We have seen how the Teutonic population of Germany and Austria coalesced, and how their mighty armies seemed to sweep everything before them as chaff before the wind. The French were being held in check along the western borders of Germany and Austria. Holland and Belgium were in the clutches of the Germanic armies, glad to merit leniency by a complete submission and by the augmenting of the German armies by several hundred thousand Hollanders and Belgians. Albania, Dalmatia, Moldavia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Macedania, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, all the Balkan States, fell absolutely under the Germanic sway, and those States, like Holland and Belgium, claimed

leniency by adding several hundred thousand men to the German armies.

The Germans realized that they had no time to lose in carrying out their ambitious designs, so that the more rapidly they moved and the harder they struck the surer they would accomplish their purpose. Turkey had mobilized her armies and had formed a coalition with Russia. Russia now turned her immense military forces toward Germany. But Germany's highly organized and efficient army, after several hard fought contests, drove the Russians out of Poland beyond the river Vistula.

Having conquered the Balkan States, the allied armies swept down like an avalanche upon Turkey and Russia, but even the most stubborn courage on the part of their armies did not suffice to halt the onward victorious sweep of the German-Austrian armies, for the allied German armies defeated the combined armies of Russia and Turkey in the fierce and sanguinary battles of Sistova, Shoomla, and Ipsala, and drove the remnants of the

Russian armies out of Turkey and occupied Constantinople and the whole Grecian peninsula, fortifying it at all vulnerable points. Not content in overrunning Turkey and occupying Constantinople, the Germans dispatched an army into Asia Minor, which was quickly overrun, and Damascus, Jerusalem and the Holy Land occupied. They did not even halt here, but swept down upon Persia and occupied all that country to the Persian gulf. The German Emperor formally declared a suzerainty over all these provinces.

Germany and Austria-Hungary and the whole of Poland were consolidated under one sovereign, viz., the German Emperor, who revived the ancient title of the Emperor of Germany. All the Balkan States with Turkey were placed under the suzerainty of the Emperor of Germany. Whilst these startling developments were taking place, England and France found it impossible to deflect any portion of their forces to the east to help to hold in check the victorious Germans. The

armies of Russia were so cut up in their several battles that they did not venture again to encounter the invincible armies of Germany and Austria. Thus Germany, although defeated at sea and her maritime power completely destroyed, had more than recouped herself by extending her sway from the Danube to the Persian Gulf and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Seldom had the world witnessed so violent and so rapid a military eruption. The only parallel that could be traced was in the rise of the Saracenic power. The world gazed with wonder at the achievements and the rapid extension of Germanic power, but the world was helpless to prevent it. Germany at one stroke had become both a Mediterranean and Asiatic power, besides she had also acquired immense territories in South America; she was, however, stripped by the British of all her possessions in East, Central and South Africa.

But what had been happening in India in the meantime? We have seen how the British Raj had put forth every effort to

re-establish its authority, and how the rebel, Chanda Kara, had so successfully organized the revolutionary forces as to counteract in a large measure the carefully laid plans of the British government and to render useless many of its military operations. The British troops were kept incessantly on the march, although there were considerably over a million of men of all branches of military service in India. The vast extent of the revolutionary movement rendered it extremely difficult for the government to strike effectively, so as to give a decided check to the insurrection. The rebels kept up an incessant guerilla warfare. Suddenly appearing in large bodies of several hundred or several thousand armed men, spreading ruin and devastation in their wake, and then as suddenly disappearing and vanishing into thin air, so that when the British troops succeeded in surrounding one of these marauding bands they were doomed to disappointment as they drew their cordon closer; believing that they had tightened their grip upon the rebels, only to find that they had been dealing with an evan-

escent, elusive and intangible thing. The government then decided upon the system of block houses so successfully carried out in the last Boer war. The houses were defended by machine guns, and attached to every one of these block houses was a flying column of mounted infantry. By degrees, through a process of attrition, the government hoped finally to subdue the insurrection. This block house system of warfare proved to be effectual in Lower and Upper Bengal, the Northwest Provinces, the Punjab, Sciende, Rohilcund and throughout Northern India generally. It seemed to inspire courage and fortitude in those natives still disposed to be loyal and overawed those whose loyalty may have been weakened, and thus prevented many joining and swelling the ranks of the rebels. But through the central provinces of Baroda, Gwallior, Nagpore, the Berars, the Presidency of Bombay, which included a large portion of the Mahratta country, the kingdom of Hyderabad, and further south the native State of Mysore, the seat of the military exploits of the immortal Hyder Ali, and his no less renowned

son, Tippoo Sahib, and the southern Presidency of Madras, the suppression of the revolution was accomplished by mobile troops which moved rapidly from point to point, restoring civil and military authority wherever it had been extinguished, thus gradually bringing the country back to a peaceful condition. This was not accomplished, however, without some hard fighting and incessant marching and counter marching.

The government had to deal severely with those who had been guilty of atrocities, to instill terror into the hearts of evil-doers. Many were now willing to volunteer information in the hope of saving their own lives, thus a sense of insecurity began to pervade the ranks of the rebels.

So extensive was the destruction of the regular methods of livelihood that thousands found themselves in a state of starvation and destitution, far different indeed from the golden age predicted for them by those who had inflamed their minds against

the British Raj. Morever, the armed bands of rebels often proved to be nothing less than murderers and thugs, who inflicted upon the confiding people all manner of outrages. Public sentiment was thereby gradually undergoing a change and loyalty was again reasserting its sway over the minds of the populace. But for the fact that Chanda Kara was still at large and that his name still acted like a magic spell upon the imaginations of many of the child-like people, the revolution would have been considered well in hand. The name of Chanda Kara could still be used with effect to support the failing courage of those who weakened and were faint-hearted at the unsuccessful progress of many of the undertakings of the rebels.

Chanda Kara was frequently reported to be advancing hither and yon at the head of a great and well disciplined and well supplied army with a vast amount of treasure and money at command, and when he appeared the reign of plenty would begin and the provinces would be forever rid of the British.

But so often had these announcements been made and had not materialized, that many were beginning to believe that, after all, Chanda Kara was simply a mythological creation, and no real personage. Chanda Kara was at length betrayed by some of the troopers of the Gwaikwar of Baroda, among whom he surreptitiously went to undermine their loyalty to their prince, who had placed himself and his troops unreservedly at the disposal of the British military authorities. Chanda Kara was conveyed to Calcutta in chains, publicly tried for treason, rebellion and murder, was proved guilty and publicly hanged. This was the beginning of the end of the rebellion. The wonderful revolutionary organization that Chanda Kara had built up crumbled to pieces, having no longer the aid of his controlling and masterful genius.

The unshaken loyalty of all the native princes of India and their active aid without a doubt greatly facilitated the arduous task of the British Government.

No less than fifty thousand British soldiers had perished either by battle or disease,

also many thousands of the native soldiery. The loss of life and property on the part of the rebellious people must have been enormous. Many hundreds were executed by summary military trial, or after being tried by civil courts. Many hundreds were transported and thousands were imprisoned and others again deported for life.

It was only by the adoption of these severe measures that the British Raj was able to enforce its authority upon the disturbed and agitated people.

Sir Arthur Hare, the governor-general and his able lieutenant, General Lord Robert Beverly, showed throughout a thorough mastery of the situation and they received the utmost aid through the indefatigable services of all the civil and military officers of the crown. There were many striking examples of British endurance and heroism displayed in this struggle, too numerous to relate, even if it had not been the purpose of this narrative to deal only with the logical trend of events rather than with details of individual effort.

Suffice to say, that the British in India by indomitable courage, by the utmost self-sacrifice, by incessant courage, by the utmost self-sacrifice, by incessant toil, and by intelligent execution, gradually brought the vast population of their immense Indian Empire back to a sense of duty and loyalty to a government that had sacrificed so much and had accomplished so much for the uplift of the teeming millions there.

## CHAPTER VIII.

We left Japan victorious at sea, having utterly destroyed the magnificent fleet of the United States.

We have recounted the tremendous efforts put forth by the Government of the United States to mobilize and equip an army of sufficient strength to drive the Asiatics from their soil.

We have seen how Japan had become intoxicated by the magnitude of her victory, how she exhibited signs of restlessness under the restrictions imposed upon her by her treaty with England.

Her statesmen and generals began to dream of vast conquests upon the continents of North and South America.

Japan had made great and secret preparations for this impending struggle with

the United States, and she had made all these preparations with that masterly thoroughness which is so characteristic of her people; her transport service had been brought to a remarkable degree of efficiency. Thus she was able to throw easily into the Pacific States of the great North American Republic an army of a million and a quarter men and several hundreds of thousands of laborers besides.

Now that the horizon of her conquests had widened she promptly proceeded to pour in another three-quarters of a million of soldiers for the purpose of extending her conquests beyond the Rocky Mountains, and she even entertained the daring ambition of dictating terms at Washington, the nation's capital.

The Republic of Mexico, being closely united by commercial ties to the United States, stood in mortal dread of being overrun by the Japanese invaders, so the Government of Mexico opened negotiations with Japan, repudiated its friendship for the United States and openly allied itself with the Asiatics. No sooner was

this done when a Japanese army landed at Guaymas, State of Sonora, intended for the invasion of Texas.

This new Japanese army was superbly equipped and disciplined and numbered over two hundred thousand. A Japanese army of five hundred thousand strong was being prepared in Oregon and northern California to march eastward through Idaho upon the United States forces concentrated in Montana.

The military contingents of the southern states clamored to be led into Mexico to engage and overthrow the Japanese army there. An army of three hundred thousand men was assembled in Louisiana and Texas to effect this purpose. So enormous had been the military preparations of the United States that it was with perfect ease that she conveyed this large force into northern Mexico. The Japanese army after landing marched northward with rapid strides, seeming to pay little attention to the fact of an American army standing between itself and the Arizona-Texas line. So accurate was

the intelligence department of the Japanese that not a move that was made in the United States but was known. The Japanese took the precaution of marching their various columns in easy communication with one another. The American armies, unused to rapid movement, were perforce compelled to march in three distinct columns of a hundred thousand men. The first two divisions marched in parallel lines while the third formed, as it were, the angle of a triangle. It was in the early part of January that the rapid marching of the Japanese brought them in touch with the vanguard of the American advanced columns. The Japanese general, Nogi, being aware of the American formation, advanced and by a rapid detour, threw a force of a hundred and fifty thousand men between the front and the rear armies of the Americans, and another force of fifty thousand men on the right flank of the rear column.

The rear division of the American army was about fifty miles to the northward from the front divisions. The rear column stood in imminent danger of having to meet a frontal and

flank attack upon them by the whole Japanese force.

So quickly did the Japanese carry out these movements that the Americans had barely divined the Japanese intentions when they were consummated. General Wilfred Scott, who commanded the American armies and whose headquarters were with the advancing columns, no sooner hearing of this daring movement upon the part of the Japanese, immediately halted his columns and turned them northward to effect a junction with his rear army.

General Nogi, who commanded the Japanese, on being informed of the action of General Scott, immediately detached a force of seventy-five thousand men, supported by strong batteries of artillery, and ordered them to harass, as much as possible, the retrocession of General Scott's columns. In the meanwhile he purposed falling upon the rear army which was commanded by Brigadier General Newell, by a frontal and flank attack.

General Newell, not wishing to risk an encounter with the Japanese, and moreover

being ordered by his commander-in-chief to avoid a battle, until he had succeeded in re-uniting his columns, dexterously fell back upon the town of Magdalena, situated upon the west bank of the river Saint Ignasio, and fortified his position and awaited the arrival of the main army. General Scott, by a rapid and skillful movement, passed to the right of the Japanese army and effected a junction with General Newell's force.

The Japanese were fairly outgeneraled and lost the advantage of their position. General Scott, having succeeded in uniting the American divisions, proceeded to strongly fortify the town of Magdalena and prepared himself to contest the Japanese further advance. He threw up redoubts around the city, which was situated on the west bank of the river Saint Ignasio, and held the city by a strong force. His main army he deployed along the east banks of the river, placing his guns so as to command the town and the bridges that communicated with it.

Finding that the Americans had eluded him, General Nogi immediately altered his plan of campaign. He concentrated his forces and marched in strength with the intention of forcing the American position at Magdalena.

He arrived there on the morning of January 18th, and divining from the disposition of the Americans that they did not purpose any offensive movement, but contemplated remaining on the defensive, he saw at once that the city was the key to the situation. For the city and bridges being in the possession of the Americans, they could readily pass their forces from one side to the other, for himself to cross the river, higher up or lower down, and attack the American position on the east side would, General Nogi felt convinced, be hazardous, for the Americans, if defeated on the east side, could readily pass over to the west, and being in possession of the town which commanded all the approaches from the east, the Americans would be in a position to still contest in force his advance from that quarter. He might succeed in crossing the river either

higher up or lower down, and first having captured the town, he might then roll up the American forces on the east bank, force them across the river back upon the town, and hem them in between the town and his attacking forces.

This, however, would necessitate dividing his own forces, which might prove disastrous, for General Scott would be prompted to attack him in detail. He was convinced that his best plan was to make a frontal attack upon the town, and having first captured it, to destroy the bridges communicating with the main body of American troops, and then to cross the river at some point of vantage, and should the Americans still hold their ground, to roll them up towards the river and town. He divided his army into three divisions.

The left (north) wing and the right (south) wing were intended to cross the river at the opportune moment to attack the American positions on the east side. The main strength of his artillery he placed with his center, supported by a large body of infantry intended for the assault upon the town. After having entrenched

his artillery, General Nogi ordered a vigorous cannonade upon the town, and with his long range guns endeavoured to search out the American positions upon the eastern bank.

The American batteries responded briskly to this fire.

General Scott ordered a force of forty thousand infantry to cross the river and take up strong positions before the town on its west aspect, thus covering the northern, western and southern approaches. The artillery and rifle fire was now continuous. The Japanese had not succeeded in making any impression upon the vigorous defense of the Americans, who held firmly to the advantages of their position, which enabled them to manoeuvre their troops from point to point, and which also gave them ample facility to move forward supplies where they were needed. The battle continued for several hours, being more in the form of an artillery and musketry duel. About noon the Japanese fire slackened, which

led General Scott to believe that it pressaged a more vigorous attempt upon his positions.

He had guessed rightly, for several regiments of Japanese infantry were seen to move forward with fixed bayonets. Soon the firing became more and more vigorous from the Japanese lines, and their infantry could be seen deploying into the lines.

Were the Japanese about to deliver one of their irresistible bayonet charges?

Charges that were delivered with incredible speed and impetuousity.

General Scott ordered up further reinforcements of fifty regiments of infantry. These he distributed to all points in front of the town, and arranged his machine and other quick-firing guns so as to deal effectually with any assault that the Japanese infantry may make. He also ordered to the front several of his heavy guns and made all preparations to repel the assault.

The deafening roar of the Japanese guns soon recommenced, when suddenly a whole shower of

shells was seen to burst before the ranks of the Americans, which enveloped their lines in dense clouds of ink-black smoke, confusing the soldiers, who could see neither friend nor foe. General Scott rightly judged that the Japanese were about to use the same tactics on land that they had so successfully used at sea, and he straightway concluded that his best chance lay in a rapid impetuous charge, thus getting beyond this zone of darkness and encountering the enemy in the open.

The command was now given to the ninety thousand infantry that held in force the western approaches of the town to rapidly advance in open formation, well supported by field artillery and machine guns, but no sooner did the Japanese discover this design when another volley of bursting shells threw the advancing American lines into darkness, and this was followed up with a most destructive shell and musketry fire, throwing whole regiments of the advancing Americans into confusion. Taking advantage of the confusion, the Japanese advanced their fighting

lines still nearer, from which position they poured a most murderous fire into the American lines.

General Scott immediately saw that to continue his advance would be to court the destruction of his advancing infantry and that the sacrifice would be to no purpose, so he withdrew his infantry again to the shelter of the town, but the Japanese did not lose any of the advantages gained.

They still continued to cover the retreating infantry with dense clouds of black smoke, keeping up an uninterrupted fire, and then again drawing their lines nearer and nearer, in the meanwhile preparing to deliver their bayonet charge while the American lines were enshrouded in darkness and smoke. The desperate situation of the American army was not unrecognized by General Scott, who clearly perceived that he would be compelled to abandon the western approaches to the town and even the town itself, and to withdraw his army to the eastern bank of the river to his main position.

The Japanese, becoming aware of the American intentions, advanced their guns sufficiently so as to cover not only the American batteries across the river with dark clouds of smoke, but even to command by their fire the bridges over which the Americans were rapidly retreating.

The Americans stubbornly defended their communications, but ineffectually, for the Japanese shells in a few minutes tore away the bridges and left the Americans completely hemmed in between the town and the west bank of the river. Presently the Japanese shells began to burst over the town itself, keeping it in a complete state of darkness, while their shimose shells and musketry fire sent hundreds to death.

The Americans, seeing that their only way of escape lay in wading the river, thousands of them jumped in and swam across, most of them reaching the other shore, but many were drowned in the attempt, weighed down with their heavy accoutrements, and many

perished from the fire of the Japanese, the Americans losing most of their field guns, which they were unable to get across the river before the destruction of the bridges.

In the meanwhile the Japanese had advanced their lines nearer to the western bank and commenced a tremendous pounding of the American positions on the east side, taking care to keep those positions constantly enveloped in black smoke, thus preventing the American guns from replying effectively. The Japanese gunners, having found their range, searched the Americans out on every part of the field. The right and left wings of the Japanese army had, in the meanwhile, effected a passage across the river north and south of the American position.

Under these deplorable conditions nothing but retreat was open to the American army.

General Scott ordered a general retreat, which was carried out with coolness and skill. But those Japanese forces that had effected a crossing over the river soon appeared upon the

flanks of the retreating columns. General Nogi, with his main division, crossed the river on pontoon bridges and joined his other wings in attacking the retreating Americans.

Thus the whole Japanese army was in full pursuit of the retreating American columns. Ever and anon, the Americans would halt in an attempt to check the impetuousity of the pursuing Japanese, but would soon be compelled to resume their retreat, owing to the use by the Japanese of their smoke shells, which constantly enveloped their lines in darkness, rendering them powerless to resist and placing them at the mercy of the Japanese guns. The Americans had lost, already, over a hundred thousand men.

General Scott feared that his retreating columns would be thrown into confusion and fall an easy prey to the pursuing Japanese. He carried out his retreat with the most consummate skill, and kept his army well together, and by his personal bravery and ex ample infused a spirit of resistance into his retreating army.

Thus the Americans contested every step of the retreat. Shades of night were beginning to fall, which to a large extent equalized the contest, as the Japanese were less able to use their cloud shells effectively, and finding that the Americans were beginning to fight them off with heavy losses to themselves they desisted from further pursuit and retraced their steps to Magdalena and occupied the abandoned positions of the defeated American army. Over ten-thousand American soldiers who had been hopelessly hemmed in, both in the town and between the river and the victorious Japanese army, were captured. The Americans had succeeded in saving most of their heavy artillery, but lost a large number of their field guns.

The usefulness of the American troops as a fighting entity was destroyed.

Thus the Americans had encountered the Japanese on sea and land and had been utterly defeated. The people of the United States were thunder struck by this fresh disaster to

their arms, panic and frenzy seized hold of them and a sense of gloom prevailed everywhere. It appeared almost hopeless to be able to repel the invaders, but this feeling soon gave way to a grim determination never to yield to the Asiatics, no matter what cost of life and treasure it entailed upon the nation. A reaction set in, and army corps after army corps was raised.

There were, of course, many timid minds that asked the question, "To what purpose?" "Surely nothing can withstand the invincible arms of the Japanese!"

Thus hope and despair alternately swayed the minds of many of the people. The realization that it would cost untold numbers of precious lives to drive the Japanese from their shores forced itself upon the Federal Government, but there was no hesitancy shown. Men were prepared to immolate themselves, by the hundreds of thousands, upon the altars of patriotism. Many pious people advanced their belief that Providence had suffered the nation to be humiliated as a punishment for the indifference of the people toward religion.

Japan seemed to be incessantly landing soldiers upon the western shores of the United States. An army of nearly a million men was being prepared there by the Japanese to march eastward through Idaho into Montana. The United States government had in the meantime mobilized an army of about the same strength in Montana and other western points to meet the incursions of the Japanese, if such should take place. They were for the most part men who had enlisted many months before on the first breaking out of hostilities and who had been thoroughly equipped and prepared for war.

This army was placed under the command of General Schomberg, a young military man who had shown remarkable military aptitude not merely in preparing and organizing the armies of the United States, but also in handling and manoeuvering large bodies of troops.

This new method of warfare that Japan had adopted, both on sea and land, filled the whole

civilized world with amazement and consternation.

It practically subverted all known and accepted rules and principles of military and naval warfare.

With this powerful aid of enveloping their enemies in complete darkness, the Japanese military and naval forces could ready overrun the world.

To find something to offset this invention, some method whereby the darkness could be dispelled, had now become the burning desire of all naval and military authorities.

Scientists of the day feverishly devoted themselves toward the accomplishment of this purpose, the achievement of which meant so much to occidental civilization.

Should they not succeed. then the occident in course of time must become subservient to the Orient, unless, indeed, the secret of this chemical product of the Japanese be discovered, in which case the military and naval forces of all countries would be able to meet on an equal

war bases, but so jealously did Japan guard her secret that the most subtle efforts on the part of Europe and America failed to discover it.

While matters looked dark for the occident, and still blacker for the destinies of the United States, as if heaven had heard the cry of that distressed nation, the Japanese filled with the arrogance engendered by their continuous successes, began to regard themselves invincible on sea and land, and were disposed to constitute themselves the arbiters of the world's policies. They renewed their demand upon the United States, even against the vigorous protest of England, for the immediate cession of the Pacific States and an indemnity which they now raised to two billions of dollars.

On the United States government refusing absolutely to listen to so outrageous a demand, the Japanese planned and executed a bold coup which was nothing less than the seizure and possession of the almost completed Panama canal. The Americans had taken the precaution to

strongly fortify the canal, which was being held by a powerful and highly efficient force.

The Japanese landed an army of twenty-five thousand men with many seige guns south of Panama, assailed that town both by sea and land, captured it, and attacked the American fortifications there, employing their usual tactics of first enveloping the enemy in black smoke, captured the fortifications on the Pacific side, seizing the railroad and driving the Americans from their fortifications on the eastern extremity of the canal, held the whole canal zone in force.

This move on the part of Japan produced a profound and painful shock upon the nations of Europe and America.

England herself was staggered by the blow.

The people of England were, all throughout the conflict between Japan and the United States, with difficulty held within the leash, and it was only by the utmost efforts of the government that acts of open hostilities and breaches of neutrality were not

committed. The government of Great Britain had constantly urged upon its people that Great Britain, being bound by treaty with Japan, it was imperative that no overt act on the part of the British people should take place. The hearts of the British people were nevertheless with their kinsmen, and they longed for a just and proper excuse to join hands across the seas to help to expel the invaders from American soil. Were not the United States but an expansion of Great Britain? An expansion of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Loud and many were the murmurs and anathemas hurled by the British people at those responsible for having placed Great Britain in such an unenviable and compromising a position. Thus when the news of the Japanese seizure of Panama flew through the British Isles and the colonies beyond the seas, the people arose as one man and demanded that the government terminate the treaty with Japan, as Japan had wantonly outraged the feelings of England in seizing the canal. The British government peremptorily

demanded the restoration of the canal to the United States and the recall of all the Japanese soldiers from the United States and Central America. This Japan emphatically declined to do. The British Government immediately severed all connection with Japan and formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States.

Never had there been evinced such joy by the people of Great Britain and the United States.

Everywhere throughout England and America were the two proud immortal emblems of the great English-speaking nations intertwined.

People were delirious with joy, which gave vent by the firing of guns and great pyrotechnical displays, immense parades headed always by the Union Jack of Great Britain and the Stars and Stripes of the United States, and great meetings at which fervent and patriotic speeches were delivered.

In one day a hundred and fifty years of misunderstanding was swept away forever. George Washington belonged equally to the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The British Government immediately sought out a "modus vivendi" with Germany, France, Austria and Russia. These nations being greatly alarmed at the Japanese seizure of the Panama Canal, pledged themselves to desist for the time being from further aggressive warfare. Germany and Austria, it was agreed, should remain in control of all those territeries overrun by their armies until the final settlement by an international congress. Germany especially being bound to a large extent, by the ties of consanguinity to the people of the United States, was loathe to see those people humiliated by the Japanese, so she gladly consented to a general armistice with France, Russia and England, thus giving England an opportunity and a free hand to act jointly with the United States against Japan.

It was at this juncture that the experiments of a young chemist at Birmingham, England, led him to discover a chemical composition by which the inky black clouds produced by the Japanese invention could be readily dispelled. The knowledge of this discovery was held secret by

the British Government so that the Japanese should not become cognizant of it. England bent all her energies and all the strength of her inexhaustible resources to cope with the power of Japan on sea and land. She fitted out an immense Armada, consisting of forty-five Dreadnaughts and two hundred and fifty fighting ships, exclusive of a great flotilla of torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers, submarine and transports and coaling vessels. Three hundred thousand soldiers were carried over into Canada as fast as they could be transported. This British army was to act in conjunction with General Schomberg's army in Montana, and a British army of one hundred thousand men embarked for New Orleans, to act in conjunction with the American armies in the south against any aggressive movements of the Japanese in Mexico.

The British Government also supplied the American Government with all the artillery, small arms and other munitions of war it had need of, and also an unlimited quantity of that chemical that dispelled the Japanese

cloud shells. The secret of this discovery the American Government kept inviolate, although well aware that the knowledge of it by the people would tend in a large measure to lessen their anxieties and assuage their fears, but against this they purposed luring Japan to her own destruction by keeping her ignorant of a method discovered which was to render nugatory the use of her cloud shells.

The chief aim and purpose of the two governments of Great Britain and the United States was to destroy the Japanese sea power and it was agreed that neither ally should use the smoke dispeller until the Japanese fleet had first been encountered and destroyed, the British Armada being already on its way to the Pacific ocean.

## CHAPTER IX.

We have spoken of the efforts of the British Government to restore peace and tranquility in India and as we are hastening towards the close of this great world-drama, we shall dispose of those events that occurred there, excepting a brief mention later on. The strenuous efforts made by the English in India were gradually bearing down all opposition and removing all impediments toward a peaceful settlement, but not before the country presented the lamentable aspect of a devastating campaign.

The civil authorities in numerous places had been entirely swept away.

Hundreds of British civil officials, outside the protection of the military, had been, with their families and dependents, ruthlessly murdered. The system which England

had adopted, already mentioned in a former chapter, proved very effective. It would doubtless take many years before the bitterness of strife and warfare was entirely eradicated. The benevolent purposes of the British Raj became more and more apparent to the people, while the rapaciousness of the rebel leaders imposed untold misery upon the people at large, who had at length begun to realize that they had been made the dupes of ambitious, designing, unscrupulous and wicked men, hence a revulsion of feeling set in, and hundreds of rebels were betrayed into the hands of the Government.

Thus the rebellion, which had now lasted nearly two years, was being slowly but steadily stamped out.

Events in America were moving with lightning wings, the United States Government, after many months of patient effort, had succeeded in bringing into being a superb army. It is not to be supposed that the executive and his cabinet did not receive many and harsh criticisms for what the people considered their

dilatory and tardy movements. But the President was determined that the army being prepared to meet the Japanese would be so thoroughly efficient as to give the Americans a fair certainty of victory, he did not propose being held responsible for hasty and immature military movements.

The experience of the army sent into Mexico proved to the people of the United States that their chief executive had shown sound judgment in not allowing half-trained and half-equipped armies to take the field in California against the Japanese, for to have done so would most certainly have led to their defeat and utter destruction by the highly efficient machines that the Japanese armies that held the seaboard states undoubtedly were.

The Japanese were by no means idle, but had made the utmost of every moment's grace, nor were they in the least degree intimidated by the magnitude of the forces arrayed against them. The nation was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, and was delirious with joy over

her successes. The government of Japan experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the men and war material needed. The patriotism of the people of Japan rose to the emergency, and they vied with one another to do their utmost toward the glory and safety of the fatherland. Thousands of laborers had poured into the Pacific States of North America, and were engaged in tilling the soil, and helping to support the great Japanese armies there, which had, by this time been swollen by steady increments to over two million men, splendidly equipped and in perfect training.

The Japanese had astounded the world by their financial, naval and military resources. With that secrecy so characteristic of the nation, they had clothed their actions with a mystery so profound as to deceive the best informed, and at a timely moment they had thrown off their mysterious garb and exhibited themselves panoplied a giant for war, with immense resources of men, munitions and money, all collected with infinite care and self-denial. They had prepared, as we have before stated, an

army of a million men intended to advance into Idaho and Montana.

The determination to dictate terms at Washington, the nation's capital, seemed to take possession of the Japanese generals, and they bent all their energies toward the consummation of that ambitious design. We have already described their achievements in Mexico, and how, with all the resources of that great commonwealth at their disposal, their army there had taken up an impregnable position on the southern frontiers of the United States. Now that Great Britain had thrown off her alliance with Japan, and had entered into an alliance with the United States against her, Japan was forced to alter her plan of campaign.

We shall recapitulate briefly some of the armed forces in the field. The United States had enrolled nearly three millions of men; the South American Republics had enrolled a million. The British Empire beyond the sea, exclusive of India, comprising Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South

Africa, had raised a supplementary army of nearly three-quarters of a million. Great Britain, Turkey, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the Balkan States had raised innumerable levies of men. The civilized world seemed to take on the aspect of a military camp, and huge arsenals sprang into existence, as it were, in a night.

The incessant tread of armed men resounded through the air, and the sound that most greeted the ear was that emanating from immense arsenals turning out the armaments necessary for the equipment of such stupendous forces. It was certainly a travesty upon the religion of Christ.

He had come to teach peace and good will toward men, and now after two thousand years of the preaching of His precepts, the whole civilized world had been practically turned into a huge military camp.

The world stood aghast, even while making these gigantic preparations, and many learned and good men vied with one another in their

unremitting efforts to calm and assuage the passions of nations.

But the gradual trend of general events had surmounted and overborne all pacific tendencies, and it appeared to be inevitable that the solution of this impasse that had been gradually created, could only take place through a general conflagration, out of the embers of which a truer and higher civilization would arise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of human suffering, human anguish and human woe.

On the declaration of hostilities by Great Britain against Japan, it would naturally be expected that the waning hopes of the Indian revolutionists would to some extent revive. Secret emissaries were dispatched to Japan, by the rebels, to solicit their aid and co-operation in their efforts to throw off British rule. The Japanese government, however, received these deputies with indifference, as Japan had all she could do to maintain her position on the American continent, but they held out the hope that in the event of Japan destroying the naval

power of Britain, she, Japan, would then find herself in a position to land an army in India, and come to their aid, but at present, owing to the close watching of the seaboard of India, the sending of any sort of effective aid was impossible, but the Japanese offered, however, the Indian insurgents the services of several highly skilled Japanese officers if some means could be devised to land them in India without detection and capture.

Thus it happened that several Japanese officers accompanied the rebels, who passed them into the country without detection. Under the able guidance of these astute Japanese officers there took place a recrudescence of the rebellion, but as the British Government had the situation well in hand they were able to deal promptly with the re-lighting of the rebellion. It was not long before the presence of these Japanese officers was betrayed in Bhalaspur, in the province of Nagpore. The Japanese officers were held prisoners of war, although they had in reality forfeited their lives. This was the last flicker of the rebellion in India.

It was expected that Japan would make some sort of demonstration against Australia and New Zealand, but the Japanese Government decided to wait the issue of her impending naval encounter with England before embarking upon any such undertaking. Australia was not idle; she mobilized a fighting force of three hundred thousand men, and New Zealand a force of one hundred thousand men. Of these forces Australia offered to the home government forty thousand men, and New Zealand twenty thousand men for service in America against Japan in the event of Great Britain achieving a naval victory over the Japanese. Nor was South Africa behind in her loyalty. They had raised and equipped a force of one hundred and fifty thousand Boers and Britons. Fifty thousand of these they offered for service in America against Japan, which generous offer was accepted, both by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Canada had raised an army of nearly half a million men.

The Japanese lost no time in promptly meeting these new issues that had arisen. They

forthwith dispatched a force of a hundred thousand men to British Columbia. This force, supported by a powerful naval demonstration, quickly overthrew all resistance in British Columbia, and occupied Vancouver, Victoria and the other seaports of that Colony after some desperate fighting, but the employment by the Japanese of their cloud shells insured the victory to them, the British refraining from using their smoke dispeller as they reserved the introduction of that invention for their impending sea fight against Japan. The British forces fell back upon Alberta and Saskatchewan, holding their communications open to Winnipeg, Manitoba, which was constituted the military center for the rendezvous of the Canadian-British troops.

This was the situation on the eve of the British encounter with the sea power of Japan. Mexico and the Panama Canal were held by the Japanese by a force of over two hundred thousand men. Japan had in addition to these soldiers one and three-quarter million in the

Pacific States of North America and in British Columbia. Besides this, Japan had completely blockaded Alaska, and had commandered immense quantities of gold there. In addition, Japan had over a million of her subjects in the Pacific States and Mexico, exploiting those territories.

The all puissant Japanese seemed to have left nothing unthought of and nothing unprovided for. They had erected immense fortifications around San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego and further south at Santa Anna. Their fleet lay in perfect security ensconsed in Magdalena Bay, where they had gathered immense naval stores. The position of the allies has already been set forth, but a hasty recapitulation would not be out of place. A most formidable fleet, consisting of forty-five Dreadnaughts and several hundreds of the best fighting ships that the world produced, had safely doubled Cape Horn, and was steaming northward to meet the Japanese. A British army of three hundred thousand had landed in Canada, and

another British army of a hundred thousand had landed in New Orleans.

The United States, on her own behalf, had enrolled over three millions of men, seven hundred and fifty thousand of whom were held in the south to repel any aggressive movement there on the part of the Japanese in Mexico, later on intended for a movement upon Mexico to expel the Japanese from that country. An army of seven hundred and fifty thousand was mobilized around and about Helena, Montana, to act with the Canadian-British army, intended to drive the Japanese out of Idaho if they should invade that State, and further intended to invade the seaboard States of Washington, Oregon and California. Another army of seven hundred and fifty thousand men was mobilizing around Salt Lake City, Utah, to act in conjunction with the forces in Montana, and a third force of seven hundred and fifty thousand men was being collected around Denver, Colorado, intended for the invasion of lower California.

This was the situation just prior to the great naval battle that was about to take place between the sea power of England and that of Japan, which was destined to decide the fate of the world. To make an analysis of the possibilities resting upon the outcome of this battle would be of interest. Should England's fleet be overcome and destroyed, she would lose India as well as her other Eastern possessions, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, and possibly South Africa, and would cease to be the world power she is today. The United States would lose the Pacific States and the Panama Canal, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, and would retain only Porto Rico. France would lose all her Further India possessions; Germany would lose Kiao Chow, in China, but would probably retain Brazil. The hand of England being enfeebled, she would lose her hold upon and control of the international policies of the world. She would cease to be, as she has been in the past, the policeman of the world. The United States would be put back a hundred

years or more. Germany would loom up as the great commercial and military nation of the world. European politics would be thrown into a state of confusion, and anarchy would follow upon a general conflagration.

The possibilities were too horrible to contemplate. If Japan should lose, she would simply be thrown back upon herself, would probably lose Manchuria and Corea and remain crippled for a good many years to come, commercially and financially.

This was the situation of the world prior to that great sea fight between the select of England's and Japan's navy. The British flotilla had doubled Cape Horn in safety, the weather had been propitious, and the voyage uninteresting, so that when the first day of September dawned, the fleet was opposite Panama, almost on the site of the recent battle between Japan's navy and that of the United States. The torpedo boat destroyers were scouring the ocean far and wide for any evidence of the presence of the fleet of Japan. The British Armada

sailed very much on the same formation as the great American battle fleet had. The coaling vessels, transports, the submarines and torpedo boats sailed within an immense triangle, the fighting craft forming the sides. Twenty-five Dreadnaughts and one hundred other first class line of battleships, all in a double line facing northwards and extending from east to west nearly fifteen miles, formed the base. The sides were composed each of ten Dreadnaughts and fifty other fighting craft, consisting of line of battleships and armoured cruisers. Some distance ahead steamed the wasp-like torpedo both destroyers, the prehensiles of the fleet, guarding the front and flanks of the Armada—all manned by a complement of a hundred and fifty thousand sailors, and commanded by Lord John Coke, the same who had destroyed the German navy at the battle of Ameland. Lord John Coke had provided each vessel under his command with a double flag: the Union Jack, the flag of the mother country above, and below it, united inseparably, that beautiful flag of the daughter, the Stars and

Stripes of the United States of North America. Both imperishable emblems of human justice, human civilization and human freedom. Both indissolubly united and flying from the masthead of every ship of that great battle fleet, a declaration to the world that human freedom and human civilization were not to be allowed to perish from the face of the earth, because these two nations, being so inscrutably joined together, will never again be rent asunder. The flags of these two great nations shall ever be found intertwined, marching in the vanguard of human civilization down to the farthermost ends of time.

The anticipation of the impending titanic conflict nerved every son of Briton. As the fleet approached the latitude of Panama the proximity of the Japanese began to be apparent. Several encounters took place between the outlying torpedo boat destroyers and scouts. The encounters were for the most part perfunctory, the orders from both sides being to avoid any serious fighting, both antagonists having

made up their minds to reserve their strength for the coming struggle. The British Admiral learned, from information furnished by his scouts, that the Japanese fleet lay to the north ensconsed in Magdalena Bay, awaiting eagerly the command to sail. The Japanese fleet soon left the security of their retreat, and sailed in a direction northward, forming a double crescent, the convexity facing the north. They sailed leisurely, as if waiting to be overtaken by the British fleet.

The Japanese fleet consisted of twenty Dreadnaughts and nearly a hundred and fifty other fighting vessels, with a large flotilla of torpedo boats. Their line represented a frontage of nearly twenty miles. These torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers were placed to the north of their line of formation. The utmost confidence prevailed throughout the Japanese fleet, nor were they at all intimidated by the immense preponderance of the forces pitted against them, so absolutely assured were they of the successful outcome of the battle owing to the employment of their smoke shells.

No matter how great were the odds against them in respect to ships, men, armaments and weight of metal, they felt certain of victory owing to the overwhelming advantage they possessed in their cloud shells. They were, moreover, intoxicated by their recent victories on land and sea. When the morning of the first of September broke and the outlying vessels of the British fleet were discernible, a great shout was raised which spread from ship to ship. Soon the vessels forming the front or base of the British formation could be distinctly seen by the Japanese, silhouetted against the distant sky. The Japanese vessels still further moderated their speed and extended the arms of their crescentic formation, greatly lessening the depth of their curve. The British fleet moved northward with full steam ahead with the torpedo boats and destroyers within easy distance of their advance. It apparently was approaching the Japanese without any hesitation. Soon some of the British ships were within long range fire of some of the Japanese vessels. On seeing this bold

advance of the British fleet, the Japanese were doubly assured of victory. They had been apprehensive that the British Admiral, being fully aware of the strategy they would adopt in respect to the ink-black cloud shells, would elect to fight a sort of running and skirmishing battle, depending upon his enormous preponderance in ships and weight of metal to win a victory by destroying their fleet (that is the Japanese), ship by ship. This appeared to the Japanese Admiral as the only logical method that could be adopted to counteract, to some extent, the advantage held by the Japanese through use of their cloud shells.

The British Admiral opened the battle by ordering a discharge of his heaviest guns from those ships forming the front of his line of attack. The Japanese instantly turned their vessels right about. It must be remembered that they had hitherto been sailing slowly northward, but now they boldly steamed southward toward their quickly advancing foes, refraining from firing in the

meanwhile. Soon the distance between the two fleets was less than two miles. At this juncture the Japanese Admiral still further extended his arms so that his line of battle presented almost a straight line to the adversary. Still onward came the great fighting leviathans of England with their great guns booming and roaring. Many of the Japanese vessels were seen to be struck. The Japanese soon responded by a terrific fire, but the rapidity and accuracy of the British firing began to have some effect upon the enemy. At this moment all along the Japanese line broke out a sharp, quick firing; gun followed gun in rapid succession, and hundreds of cloud shells fell upon and around the British vessels, completely enshrouding their whole advancing line in an inky darkness. The Japanese torpedo boats were now seen to dart forwards like deadly reptiles to acccomplish their work of destruction, when lo! Sharp and piercing detonations were heard from all along the advancing line of the British ships, and huge columns of white clouds seemed to mingle with the black smoke that hovered over their

vessels, converting almost instantly the black smoke into white, and then quickly subsiding into the sea, and once again the British fleet stood out in bold relief. The Japanese, to accomplish the destruction of the British fleet when enshrouded, had sent forward their torpedo boats in great shoals. These torpedo boats were now, by the subsidence of the heavy smoke, fatally exposed to the fire of the British ships, and to attacks of the torpedo boat destroyers, nor did the British ships fail to take advantage of the opportune moment. A tremendous weight of metal was poured upon the ill-fated torpedo boats of the Japanese, and every one of them that was exposed to the fire of the British ships was quickly sent to the bottom, but none too soon, for a second volley of ink-cloud shells covered again the British fleet in darkness. The Japanese, at first, surmised that the chemicals used in their cloud shells were defective, but when they had fired a second volley of these shells and had covered the British fleet a second time with darkness, and when the same detonations from all along the British line were

heard again, and when the same white clouds appeared, carrying quickly down with them the inky darkness that had enveloped their ships, the Japanese at once divined that the British were in possession of some means whereby they were able to counteract the artificial darkness produced by their shells.

Science was now contending against science.

All the torpedo boats that remained to the Japanese were now exposed to the fire of the British ships, and were doomed to destruction and almost instantaneously a broadside from the whole length of the British line tore them open, and hurled them to their doom.

Consternation now filled the Japanese. From the arrogance of certain victory, they were thrown into the depths of despair, and to make their condition the more hopeless, they perceived those numerous vessels that constituted the flanks of the British battle array, the sides of the triangle already spoken of, but which had not participated in the battle, had now steamed rapidly ahead, and had begun to engage their

outmost ships on both sides. Many of these British vessels had even passed to the rear of some of the Japanese ships, so that the Japanese found themselves enclosed in a pocket, so to speak. The British ships forming the base of the pocket were unmercifully pounding them, while those ships that formed the sides or flanks of this pocket had enveloped all the outer Japanese ships, and were engaging them in battle. Now that their torpedo boats were wholly destroyed, nothing was left to the Japanese but to keep up a continuous discharge of their ink cloud shells, and endeavor in the short period of darkness thus caused to slink away.

But the British were not to be robbed thus of their prey. Lord Coke ordered the complete encircling of the Japanese fleet by the rapid advance of the other disengaged ships of his flanks. Soon the British leviathans rapidly closed in upon the Japanese on all sides, like a monster vise, their guns all throughout keeping up a tremendous roar and crumbling the Japanese vessels like card board.

The Japanese now sought to snatch victory from defeat, by still continuing to use the ink-cloud shells, and by endeavoring to run down the vessels of their antagonists in the ensuing darkness, but the British counteracted this by the murderous use of their torpedo boats and destroyers.

The submarines were found practically useless in such a sea fight as this.

The torpedo-boats sent many a Japanese ship to the bottom just as she was on the point of ramming one of the British ships. Nothing could exceed the courage of the Japanese sailors; they fought with all the fierceness of fatalists, but the slowly contracting circle of the British fleet sent ship after ship to the bottom, and only a small remnant of the Japanese fleet was at this time above water, but the heroic little men still kept up their discharges of cloud shells, and still attempted to run the British ships down, bent on accomplishing the greatest amount of destruction before they themselves went down forever.

As vessel after vessel of their once splendid fleet was sent to the bottom, above the din and roar of the battle, could be heard the shouts of "Banzai! Banzai!" Even in death did these heroic little men shout those cheers that had so often carried them to victory.

Nothing could withstand the tremendous weight of metal, the rapid fire, and the deadly accuracy of the British gunners. It appeared as if all the torrents of Stygia were loosened, as the great guns kept up their continuous roar, the very heavens seemed rent asunder, and dense clouds began to gather above the scene of action as if the Almighty Himself had decided to take a hand in the terrible conflict; the roar of the artillery below seemed to be echoed by the terrific peals of thunder above; the artillery of heaven roared in answer to the artillery of mortals; soon the waters became uneven and undulating and huge billows swept over the seas; the extreme rarifaction of the air caused by the continuous detonation of powerful explosives had apparently

caused a suction, whereby the waters were drawn upward from their seat toward the still lowering clouds.

The heavens and the waters under the heavens, as if by one accord, joined hands in the conflict; resolved to halt by a supreme act,—the horrible destruction of mortal by mortal, even these supernal efforts were unavailing in stopping the holocaust, for soon the last ship of the ill-fated Japanese fleet went down forever beneath the seething seas, the crew crying, "Banzai! Banzai!" defying even in death man and the elements.

So fiercely had the battle raged that, unlike the battle between the Japanese and the Americans, no interval had taken place wherein the drowning crews of the doomed ships could have been rescued.

The Japanese ships and all of their crews,—their whole sea power,—perished from the face of the earth. But, remarkable to relate, that although a large number of British vessels (half

their effective ships) were very badly crippled, and thousands of British sailors were killed, yet not a single British vessel, excluding torpedo boats and destroyers, was lost.

The seas began to run exceedingly high, and the dark clouds became blacker and denser, and settled lower and lower, and torrents of rain poured down upon the face of the waters, as if Heaven, powerless in stopping the hecatomb, was determined at least to blot out the blood stains.

In vain did the searchlights of the British ships search out every crevice of the now turbulent waters in the hope of finding some survivor, some drowning mariner. Those Japanese sailors who had escaped destruction by the fire of the British guns perished by being caught within the turbulence of the waters.

Admiral Coke seeing nothing further was to be gained by tarrying at the scene of action, and not wishing to risk the safety of those of his vessels that were badly crippled, issued the

seemed to fall upon the land; from a state of exultation she was in a moment precipitated into an abyss of despair, but still there was not a harsh word or anathema spoken by the people against their Mikado and his government, and when the Mikado announced his determination to continue the war with the land forces on the American continent, a great outburst of rejoicing took place all over Japan, showing clearly that the government stood closely in touch with the sentiments and character of the people. The determination of the government to continue the war met with the universal support of the Japanese people, who acted, at this critical moment, with characteristic energy and sound judgment. They immediately withdrew their surplus troops from British Columbia and held only the coast towns of Vancouver, Equimault and Victoria, and concentrated their forces in the States of Washington, Oregon, and especially California, which States they now held by forces that numbered over a million and three-quarters of soldiers. In addition, there were nearly three hundred thousand holding Mexico and the Panama. The Japanese soon decided

that their best plan (the one most likely to be advantageous to themselves) was to make a vigorous and aggressive campaign, and by sweeping all before them to strike terror into the hearts of their enemies, they would then be in a position to demand favorable terms of peace. With the final resolve to conquer or to die, they put their armies into motion. Their object was to overrun Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and Texas; then moving their army up from Mexico to march this victorious army upon New Orleans. Every Japanese soldier was imbued with the belief that it had now become his duty to sacrifice himself for the honor of the fatherland and for the Mikado. Every one of them realized acutely the desperate condition of the campaign and was willing, each one of them, to be sacrificed for the glory of the nation, and was determined that in sacrificing himself he would make the price of victory a staggering blow to the conqueror.

Such was the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Japanese armies that had taken

apparently determined at all costs to maintain their hold. An army of a quarter of a million men was ordered to concentrate around Spokane, Washington, seize the railroad and mountain passes beyond, and enter into Idaho. A second army of half a million men was to invade that State from the south, to be quickly followed by a third army of a quarter of a million, which was to hold in check any attempt the Americans may make from the south, through Wyoming, from Salt Lake City or Denver. The northern army was to deflect a hundred thousand men to the Coeur de Alene district, seize the passes and hold in check any incursion directed westward by the American-British armies from Montana. The remaining portion of this army, with the others mentioned above, were to fall back upon Boise City, which was constituted their military center. From this point they could readily strike north, east and south. These movements were carried out with their usual precision. The Bitter Root Mountains running along the northeastern frontiers of Idaho were held in force. They had selected

Idaho as the battle ground of their first campaign. The campaign which the Japanese had originally mapped out, relying upon the certainty of a naval victory, was to quickly overrun Idaho, then Utah, making Salt Lake City a military entrepot, to push vigorously forward from there into Colorado, making Denver also a military entrepot, then they would hold in force Denver, waiting there until the southern army from Mexico would invade eastern Texas. This army would then be considerably strengthened to occupy New Orleans. There would then take place a concurrent movement directed both from Denver and New Orleans. Those forces from the south would pass through Oklahoma, and those from the north through western Kansas. Thus they contemplated holding all of the territories west of the Rocky Mountains and controlling the Mississippi Valley through their possession of New Orleans. Truly a most tremendous conception, but when we take into consideration the enormous armies that Japan maintained upon the continent of North America, surely not an impossible one, and one that

could not have failed of success had the British failed to discover that chemical combination that proved so effective in dispelling their ink-smoke shells, but with this discovery and destruction of their fleet, these dreams of conquest had to materially undergo a change and they abandoned their vast and ambitious designs.

The Mexican army was now held there to simply defend Mexico and the aggressive movement from there was abandoned. A strong army was to concentrate in southeastern California, then between southeastern California and Idaho the State of Nevada formed a barren pocket. This they felt assured would be free from invasion, as it would be an act of military madness for an enemy to advance an army into this sterile pocket with two powerful armies well on their flanks and rear. Idaho was quickly occupied by the Japanese army.

It was fully expected by England and the United States and the world generally that Japan would sue for peace after the utter destruction of her fleet. That Japan

did not elect to do so amazed and greatly stirred the anger of the people of Great Britain and the United States. Japan, against all military and naval precedent, had determined upon continuing the useless and hopeless conflict, which could only result in the wanton destruction of human life and property. Instead of sueing for peace, Japan carried out a sudden and strategic movement upon Idaho. England and the United States made rapid preparations to counteract this. A British army of three hundred thousand men, made up of soldiers of the regular army of England, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South African Boers and Cape Britons moved immediately from Winnipeg and Western Canada, and concentrated around Fort Missoula, Helena and Silver Bow and other points in Montana, and joined the great American army of seven hundred and fiifty thousand men already stationed there, all to make a concerted movement into Idaho. The British forces around New Orleans were to cooperate with the American armies there.

A powerful American army was concentrating around Denver. Another had collected at Salt Lake City, Utah. This force was intended to act from the south in conjunction with the forces from Montana to drive the Japanese from Idaho, then to continue their advance until the Japanese were driven upon California. Having accomplished this, another army, in the meanwhile, would have invaded California from the south, the army from Denver. The Japanese would thus be confronted with overwhelming armies from the north and from the south, and their last stronghold, California, be wrested from them.

While these events were transpiring and these preparations were being made, winter would be approaching and spring would be around again before any extensive military movements could be made. The allies were determined, however, to wrest Idaho from the grasp of the Japanese before the winter was well set in, so they made every preparation to set their armies in motion.

But in the meanwhile England and the United States agreed upon a bold movement, which was nothing less than an invasion of Japan itself by a British-American army.

The insurrection in India having been stamped out, liberated an army of nearly two hundred thousand British soldiers and nearly half a million native soldiery. Great Britain and the United States were about to demonstrate to the world that when combined their arm had a terrible and long reach. So these two governments began to make those preparations necessary to transport an army of a million men nearly two-thirds across the surface of the world.

Apart from the men already on the firing line, the United States Government was to furnish an army of five hundred thousand men of all branches of the service. England was to supply another five hundred thousand to be drawn from all over her vast empire; two hundred and fifty thousand of these were to be British troops, taken from the

British Isles and India; a hundred thousand were to be composed of picked native Indian troops, and a hundred and fifty thousand to be supplied by the great colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The British Colonies responded enthusiastically to this further call for troops by the mother country, and her oldest daughter, the United States of North America, offered to defray all the expenses of equipment of these troops; but the universal sentiment of the people of the United States was, that they should pay the total expense of the invasion, so keenly appreciated were the services rendered by Great Britain and her colonial empire in aiding the people of the United States in their attempts to throw off the Japanese incubus. The Congress of the United States, therefore, in response to the wishes of the people, voted an extraordinary appropriation of two billions of dollars to defray the total expenses of the contemplated expedition.

The Government of England began at once to draw upon her immense maritime resources for

vessels to transport the enormous army to Japan. The two governments were desirous of having all preparations concluded before the middle of November.

The British-American forces in Montana had determined upon an immediate advance upon Idaho for the purpose of driving the Japanese out of that strategical state.

The geographical and topographical features of the State of Idaho, consisting of ranges of mountains and broad valleys, prompted the Japanese to constitute that state the "point d'appui" of their intended aggressive movements. Hence the Japanese held the strategic mountain passes with formidable forces.

The British-American forces now gathered in Montana on the eve of this terrible conflict numbered seven hundred and fifty thousand Americans and three hundred thousand British. One hundred thousand of these were Canadian troops, and a hundred thousand Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans (Boers and Britons), and a

hundred thousand British regulars. As the British and American Governments had manufactured large quantities of their smoke-cloud dispeller detonators, their armies were plentifully supplied with these chemical shells and were prepared to meet the Japanese on equal footing.

General Schomberg, who commanded the combined British and American armies, retained the utmost confidence of all under his command, men and officers, Britons and Americans alike. General Schomberg, after mature deliberation, decided upon taking the railroad running south, and to enter into Idaho along a valley called Pleasant Valley, which occupies most of the county of Fremont and a portion of the county of Blaine. This valley takes somewhat the shape of a horse shoe, the Rocky Mountains forming the arch of the shoe, and the Lost River Mountains the western arm, and the Snake River range and other mountain spurs the eastern arm. Well to the west of the plain runs the Lost River. This river originates

about one hundred miles to the northwest in a mountain spur, travels southward and eastward, forming an extensive bend, and then turns northward again and loses itself finally in the sands of Pleasant Valley. Along the eastern banks of the river runs a mountainous spur. Then twenty miles east of this river is a lake called Mud Lake, several miles long and about the same in breadth, and south of this, at a distance of a few miles, is a similar lake called Market Lake, and some miles further south and east again of this is a bend of the great Snake River. Between the Snake and the Lost Rivers are several smaller rivers or streams occupying Pleasant Valley. Parallel to the Lost River mountain range, and running between the mountain spurs is a stream several miles long known as Birch Creek. Further northeast and running parallel with the Rocky Mountains is another creek of the same size, known as Lodge Creek. Two other mountain rivers run almost directly south from the roof of the plain, the most eastern called Camas Creek, and the western, Mud Creek, which

empties itself into Mud Lake. A railroad running almost due south from Helena and Silver Bow and Butte City, Montana, skirts the mountain ranges for some hundred miles, then penetrates the mountains, passing out of Montana and entering into Idaho past several hamlets, Lima, Williams, Monida and Pleasant Valley. The railroad from this point passes directly southwards, passing through several other hamlets called Beaver, Dry Creek, Camas, Hawgood, Market Lake, Payne, Taylor, Lewisville, to Idaho Falls. From Idaho Falls the road deflects a little to the westward until it reaches a town known as American Falls. From this point it passes westward to Boise City. General Shomberg decided upon entering Idaho along this railroad and contemplated moving his immense force along this line keeping open his communications through the mountain passes into Montana. But the Japanese evidently divined his intentions. General Nogi, who commanded the Japanese forces in Idaho, having possession of the railroad eastward from Idaho, quickly moved his forces so as to

take up a position at Pleasant Valley, which position extended from those mountainous spurs a little to the east of Lost River, past the small hamlet of Camas, and resting with his right upon Camas Creek, the three forks of Snake River and the Snake River Mountains. But General Schomberg, by a feint made through the mountain passes opposite the Couer d'Alene district, in northern Idaho, from Fort Missoula, where a large contingent of troops had been assembled, succeeded in deceiving the Japanese into the belief that he would also enter Idaho from the northeast.

By this deception General Shomberg succeeded in seizing the railroad and the mountain passes leading into Pleasant Valley and holding them in force, as far down as the hamlet called High Bridge, some miles north from Lewisville, and the bend of the Snake River. Having secured the railroad, he further proceeded to pour his army through the mountain gaps, and seizing upon such mountain spurs as

would cover his advance, pushed his whole army through into Idaho.

The Japanese commander had not exhibited sufficient alertness in securing these mountain passes leading into Idaho from Montana. The small Japanese force that did present itself was altogether insufficient to hold General Schomberg's army in check. It was easily driven back upon Camas, which was held by the Japanese in force. General Nogi, however, had succeeded in deflecting a large force to hold the mountain ranges stretching westward from the town of Pleasant Valley, and those mountain spurs which ran southwards parallel to the Lost River. These various ranges formed the roof and the western boundary, so to speak, of Pleasant Valley. The towns of Pleasant Valley, China Point and High Bridge and the mountain spurs in their vicinities were strongly held by General Schomberg's forces.

General Schomberg here divided his forces into three armies. The British forces,

including the Imperial and the Colonial, consisted of three hundred thousand men, and were to occupy a position along the mountains and valleys around China Point and the hamlet of Pleasant Valley. They were to hold the communications open northward into Montana and southward with the main body of the American army, which was to proceed farther south, consisting of a superb body of American troops, five hundred thousand strong—this army was directly under the command of General Schomberg.

General Sir Richard Meade commanded the British wing of the British-American army. All these armies were to be held within easy communication with one another. To the British was assigned the task, in addition to keeping the communication intact, to drive the Japanese, if possible, from the ranges to the north and west of Pleasant Valley; if failing in this, to hold the Japanese engaged there until General Schomberg had by a flank movement upon these positions cut the Japanese from their base

of supplies, which was established at Idaho Falls. General Schomberg was aware of the strong disposition of the Japanese army. The strength of the two opposing armies was singularly equal in numbers. The British-American army numbered about eight hundred thousand men and the Japanese about eight hundred and twenty thousand. General Schomberg had so perfected his commissariat and transport departments that he was able to move these enormous forces without experiencing much difficulty. The ample time that the Government of the United States had taken to convert its armies into perfectly working machines was now bearing fruit, for this enormous force was transported into Idaho through the mountain passes without any serious obstacles arising. The Japanese similarly effected their movements without experiencing any great difficulty.

The nights were by this time beginning to get cool, but both armies had provided themselves with all the protection necessary. As the British troops debouched into the valley and took

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the roof, as it were, of the valley, and along almost the whole length of the stream called Lodge Creek. Fifty thousand men were deployed along the mountain range which ran north and south, parallel to and east of Birch Creek; and two hundred thousand were deployed in the plain, occupying the borders of Mud Lake and Market Lake as far northward as a hamlet called Small, situated on the eastern bank of the extreme southern extremity of Lodge Creek. The remaining four hundred and seventy thousand men of his army he disposed along a line from Mud Lake to Market Lake and westward to Lewisville, a small town situated on the north banks of the Snake River as it bent to the eastward; along the banks of the three forks of the Snake River, and extending still further east until his extreme right rested upon the Snake River Mountain range. Between the hamlet of Camas and Camas Creek, his most northern position on the railroad, and the Snake River Mountain range, there were no less than three streams, all branches of the great Snake River.

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hundred and fifty thousand men he intended pushing eastwards, to turn the flank of the Japanese right or east wing, resting on the Snake River range, and the three streams already mentioned. He purposed turning the right flank of the Japanese, at the same time cutting the Japanese dispositions in two by a movement due south with his reserve of a hundred and fifty thousand men, who were in easy striking distance from their position at High Bridge. Should he achieve these ends then the Japanese army stood in imminent peril of utter destruction.

The Japanese General Nogi perceived at a glance that the key of the whole British-American situation was held by the British forces. If they could be dislodged from their position, the victorious Japanese could then swing to the south on the rear of Schomberg's army, which would be cut off from its communications and be exposed to a rear, right and left flank and frontal attacks, which would place the whole American army in dire peril of extermination

or capture. Consummate military skill was displayed by both military commanders in the disposition of their respective forces. From the morning of the 6th day of October, when the American-British army first debouched into Pleasant Valley, the fighting was in most instances fierce and stubborn, both sides sparring, as it were, for position. This was kept up on the seventh and eighth, but by the evening of the eighth day both sides had secured what each considered a strategic and impregnable position, so that when the morning of the ninth dawned the opposing armies occupied the position already described.

The morning of the ninth of October opened bright and auspiciously, but for which army?

That could only be determined when the day was over and the evening shades were beginning to fall.

The nights were getting cold, but the provision made by both the armies was adequate to save the soldiers from any undue suffering.

known as Lodge Creek, as far south as a hamlet called Small, almost half way down the length of the plain. The forces at the northern part of the plain were intended to turn the British right (north) flank, and those forces that occupied the center and west of the plain were held as a sort of reserve to assist in overwhelming the British forces after their flank had been successfully turned, and moreover, to keep in touch with the main body of the Japanese troops commanded by General Nogi. This western and northern wing of the Japanese army was commanded by the renowned and able General Kamatsu. The British forces, on the other hand, were disposed along the mountain sides and valleys through which the railroad rcaehed into the plains. Dividing them from the Japanese positions on the north and west was a small streamlet which paralleled the railroad and eventually emptied itself into a small lake, mentioned before, called Mud Lake. Besides this stream, which was strongly occupied by the British, there were several low ranges and broad valleys that separated the

two contending armies. The British troops were stationed all along the mountain spurs from a town called Monida, situated on the border line of Idaho and Montana, to a hamlet called Dry Creek, some miles south of the hamlet of High Bridge. A few miles north of High Bridge was a hamlet known as Beaver, and some miles from Beaver stood the little hamlet of Pleasant Valley. Beaver separated the northern from the southern wings of the British army. Between Beaver and High Bridge there stands the small hamlet of China Point, a somewhat singular name, as China Point witnessed the fiercest struggle with the orientals in that day's battle. The country west of China Point was an open plain, bordered on the west and north by mountain spurs. This plain was about fifteen miles long, and about ten miles broad at its greatest breadth. Traversing this plain ran the mountain stream of which we have already spoken. The mountain spurs to the north and west of China Point were held in force by the Japanese, and it was at this

point that the heavy cannonading commenced on the morning of the ninth of October.

China Point was the pivot of the whole British position. Should the Japanese succeed in securing the plain mentioned and the hamlet of China Point, which was situated on the railroad, they would cut in two the British positions and would succeed in separating General Schomberg's army from his communications. General Sir Richard Meade was well aware of the importance of this point, hence the British army had spent nearly two days in securing their positions around China Point and the plain beyond. The stream had already been secured. General Meade strengthened his position by erecting strong redoubts and entrenchments on the encircling mountain spurs.

The contest between the Japanese and Britons had resolved itself into an artillery duel.

When General Kamatsu had ascertained the exact disposition of the British forces, he formed the resolve to secure this plain before China Point, and having secured

that, to carry China Point itself by a grand assault, although he held a strong position on the mountain spurs to the north and west of this plain, yet the British were equally strongly entrenched on the east and south, and commanded the plain with their guns as effectively as he did. General Kamatsu was assured that if he once gained possession of that plain that he would be able, by supporting his occupying forces vigorously by his heavy artillery, entrenched around the mountain spurs, to force an opening to China Point, and this secured, his object would be attained. Hence he kept the British forces engaged all along their lines from Monida to High Bridge and Dry Creek by simultaneously attacking their positions by vigorous assaults.

While thus keeping the British engaged by these indecisive attacks, he decided upon making a grand assault through the plain on China Point. With a hundred and fifty thousand men, all in extended formation, skirting the timber at the base of the mountain spurs, he suddenly debouched into

the plain before China Point, covering at the same time the British positions with dark curtains of smoke by the continuous use of his smoke shells. This the British counteracted by the detonation of their smoke-dispeller shells, but even with this aid they were frequently enveloped in a curtain of ink-black smoke, owing to the rapidity with which the Japanese gunners threw their shells into their lines. During these periods of enforced darkness the Japanese advanced their columns nearer to the point of attack. General Sir Richard Meade, seeing that the Japanese had determined upon securing the plain, while his own guns were made partially ineffective through the artificially produced darkness, constructed powerful masked batteries along those mountain spurs that flanked the eastern banks of the river mentioned. These batteries he purposed using at the opportune moment. General Meade was also aware that should the Japanese assaulting force come within striking distance of China Point, and should they then envelope his lines in their ink smoke, that it would require the most desperate

efforts on his part to hold his positions and frustrate the attempts of the Japanese to secure China oint and the railroad. He accordingly resolved to resist the Japanese advance through the plain by a "contre coup," so he despatched a force of picked infantry well supported by field artillery and machine guns to contest their further advance.

Forty thousand infantry, consisting of the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and Cape Boers and Cape Britons were ordered to debouch into the plain under the protection of the British batteries. This force was supported, at some distance behind, by a force of twenty thousand Highlanders and Irish Fusiliers, which was to be held for use later on. By the device of keeping the British batteries and lines covered as far as possible with a dense curtain of smoke, General Kamatsu was enabled to press his infantry nearer and nearer the British positions. They had almost reached the stream that divided their forces. All the while the Japanese infantry regiments, nearly eighty thousand strong,

well supported by field artillery and machine guns, were deploying into long lines, and took advantage of every cover that offered, and by skirting the timber were able to effect their advance without much loss to themselves. It was at this juncture that the masked British batteries, already mentioned, opened upon them a most destructive fire, which occasioned them to halt a while and run to shelter. At this moment the forty thousand British infantry debouched into the plain. They, too, deployed in long lines to minimize the destructive fire of the Japanese guns. Even this did not prevent many from being killed. The two bodies of infantry are now within a mile and a half of each other, steadily advancing in spite of hundreds falling on either side, now and then halting to pour irregular volleys of musketry fire into each other's advance columns. All the while the British masked batteries keep up a continuous fire until the Japanese gunners, getting the range of these batteries, shower upon them a continual rain of smoke shells, greatly marring

their effectiveness. The British batteries situated on the south and east spurs keep up, as far as they are able, a galling fire upon the advancing Japanese. The Japanese batteries, on the other hand, situated on the north and western mountain spurs that encircle the plain, pour their shot and shell upon the advancing British. It is on this plain that the fiercest struggle of the British army is to take place. The Japanese are wise enough not to envelope the advancing British columns in their ink-smoke, for to do so would protect them against their (that is the Japanese) artillery and musketry fire, but they take the precaution, however, of enveloping their own advancing lines in curtains of dark clouds, which to a great extent shelter these advancing lines from the artillery and musketry fire of the British. The advantage seems to lie with the Japanese, as hundreds in the British columns perish almost at every step from the artillery fire of the Japanese, but soon the two opposing columns clash, and the long lines of infantry are drawn closer together. Here takes

place a fierce hand to hand encounter. The Japanese close their ranks and deliver one of their famous bayonet charges with incredible speed. This is met with equal skill and valor. The British soldier, always effective with cold steel, demonstrates to the venturesome Japanese that he has now met his match with the bayonet. Musketry and bayonet charges follow in rapid succession. The machine guns and artillery fire cease from both sides in case friend and foe are struck down together—the issue is to be decided by the bayonet. The Japanese, being greatly superior in numbers, are able to hold the British columns well in check. Thousands fall, in this hand to hand encounter, on either side. At this point General Meade orders forward the twenty thousand Highlanders and Irish Fusiliers to clear a pathway through the massed Japanese columns. On and on come the Highlanders and Irish Fusiliers, debouching into the plain and deploying into long scattered lines. A tremendous fire is opened upon them by the Japanese artillery from their batteries on the heights, but nothing can check

their impetuosity, for though they lose hundreds before emerging from the zone of artillery fire, they close their ranks and with bayonets fixed, and loud huzzahs and with a sweep, they hurl themselves against the Japanese columns. Hundreds of the Japanese are mowed down by them at every step, bayoneted, shot or clubbed. The Japanese columns, in spite of themselves, are rolled up one upon the other. The weight of the Highlanders and the Irish Fusiliers prove altogether too great for them, for these impetuous Celts have opened a way through the ranks of the Japanese columns through which instantly rush like a torrent the rest of the British infantry, sweeping all before them. The Japanese infantry, though greatly exceeding the British in number, are utterly unable to withstand the shock of their impetuous onslaught. The British infantry have by this time taken the bit between their teeth and they bayonet and shoot and club down the Japanese infantry, trampling them under their feet. Column after column of Japanese infantry are rolled one upon the other, and in

perished and nearly forty thousand British, and still the carnage goes on.

The intrepid Japanese with loud shouts of "Banzai! Banzai!" hurl themselves to destruction upon the bayonets of the British, vainly attempting to hold them back.

Here is taking place the greatest hand-to-hand struggle in modern warfare, the nature of the ground precludes the use of mounted troops, the contest is to be settled by the bayonet, and the bayonet alone.

Soon a hundred thousand Japanese soldiers are lying *hors de combat,* but still they hold out with superb courage and unfaltering fortitude.

While this desperate encounter was taking place between the northern divisions of both armies, the southern divisions were likewise engaged in a life and death struggle. General Schomberg commanded the southern division of the American-British army, which numbered nearly five hundred thousand men, while General Nogi was in command of the opposing

Japanese army, which was inferior in numbers by about thirty thousand.

The positions of both armies may be briefly stated.

General Schomberg had placed a reserve force of a hundred and fifty thousand men at High Bridge under the command of General Agnew, an able and brilliant leader, who possessed the utmost confidence of his troops. Three hundred and fifty thousand men General Schomberg took personal command of. With these he relied upon turning the right flank of the Japanese position upon Camas Creek, the three forks of the Snake river, and the Snake river mountain range. General Nogi, the Japanese commander, disposed his troops along a line extending from the Snake River Mountain range westward across the three tributaries or forks of the Snake River to Camas Creek, and the hamlet of Camas, situated on the railroad, and upon Market Creek and Market Lake and still further westward and northward to Mud Lake, where they came in

touch with the left or western wing of his army commanded by General Kamatsu. The left flank of his right wing General Nogi rested upon Camas and Camas Creek, which was in easy communication with the railroad as far south as Idaho Falls, where he had established his base of supplies.

General Schomberg aimed at turning the right wing of the Japanese position upon Camas Creek and upon the three tributaries or forks of the Snake River. These forks protected the position of General Nogi's right wing, the extreme right flank of which rested upon the mountain range south of Snake River. General Schomberg's plan of battle was to proceed with three hundred and fifty thousand men and three hundred guns, long range and field, and endeavor to drive the Japanese from their position on Camas Creek, cross rapidly over that creek and still further drive the Jananese over the three forks or tributaries of the Snake River; and getting well around their right flank, to dislodge them from their position on the Snake River Mountain range; should he

succeed in this, it was then his intention to make a vigorous assault upon Nogi's center around Lewisville and Market Lake, and to cut his army from their base of supplies at Idaho Falls, at the same time completely isolating the right wing of the Japanese army, whose flank he had already turned. Having accomplished this, he still further proposed, being first assured of the safety of the British division of his army, to drive a wedge westward, securing Market Lake and Mud Lake, and to push northwards and westwards toward the Lost River Mountain range; by these comprehensive movements he would in the first place turn the Japanese right flank, then cut their right wing in two, and then separate the left wing from its communication, isolating all the three divisions of the Japanese army, driving at the same time the Japanese right wing upon his own center, and their left wing upon the British corps. In case the Japanese were successful in forcing the British position, he could readily fall back towards the north with all his corps and retrieve the misfortunes of the day.

General Schomberg having had control of the organization of the United States forces, had provided his armies with an enormous preponderance of artillery, upon which he greatly relied to aid him in vanquishing the Japanese army. Having posted a hundred and fifty thousand men with two hundred guns at High Bridge, he swung to his left (or east) with three hundred and fifty thousand men and three hundred guns, and reaching Camas Creek opened a most terrible artillery fire upon the Japanese positions there; in vain did the Japanese endeavor to hold their position by attempting to enshroud the American gunners in a dense curtain of their ink-cloud smoke, but the Americans used their smoke dispeller effectively and greatly lessened the advantage the Japanese possessed by the use of their smoke shells. The course of the American artillery fire could be traced by the wide swath that revealed both banks of the Camas Creek, denuded of timber and brushwood. In the meanwhile the American infantry deployed to carry the Japanese position at

the point of the bayonet, but so terrible had been the artillery fire of the Americans that the Japanese were unable to maintain their positions, and fell back towards the north fork of Snake River, which was a few miles to the south and east. The American army soon crossed Camas Creek in full pursuit of the Japanese. General Schomberg dispatched forty thousand mounted infantry to intercept the retreating Japanese before they reached their lines upon the north bank of this fork, but the Japanese celerity stood them in good stead, and they fell back upon their lines in good order. Here the country was more favorable for shelter and the Japanese secured a strong and sheltered position.

The American army soon came within artillery range of the Japanese positions and opened upon them once again their terrific fire. The Japanese, more sheltered, were better able to hold their ground here than at Camas, and they responded vigorously to the American guns. In the meanwhile General

Schomberg had ordered a further detour of his mounted infantry, forty thousand strong, well supported by field artillery and machine guns, to effect a passage of the river further north, and to get on the flank or rear, if possible, of the Japanese positions.

This column fortunately succeeded, after some difficulty, in effecting a passage of the river. Concurrently General Schomberg ordered an attack upon the Japanese, who, it must be remembered, occupied both north and south banks of the river. The attack was given under the cover of a tremendous artillery fire. The American infantry, with its usual impetuosity, dashed forward to deliver their charge, but met with most obstinate bravery by the Japanese. For some time a hand to hand struggle ensued, but the Americans, by very force of numbers, hurled the Japanese into the river, many of them retiring to the other side to keep up the fight. In the meanwhile the American artillery had advanced nearer and kept up a continuous bombardment of the south banks

of the river, which were even more strongly held than the northern banks. But the Japanese, perceiving that they were in danger of a flank attack by the large body of mounted infantry, abandoned their position and crossed the second fork, which they disdained to hold, and fell back upon the third or most southern fork of the Snake River.

Here a desperate stand was made. The Japanese position seemed to be impregnable, for in addition to the natural conformation of the ravines, this river branch was overlooked by mountain spurs on the south, which had been seized by the Japanese and strongly fortified. Indeed, it would appear useless to attempt to dislodge the Japanese from this position without at first expelling them from their mountainous points of vantage beyond. When General Schomberg learned the nature of the country and the Japanese position, he at once perceived that only by a great effort could they be dislodged from their position along the river, protected as they were by

the guns of the batteries on the mountain spurs. But the victorious Americans were eager to press forward and were with difficulty restrained.

After a careful survey of the ground General Schomberg decided to concentrate his attack on a certain bend of the river which enclosed a sort of horse shoe peninsula heavily timbered and forming a bluff of the river bank. This peninsula had an area of probably two square miles, and commanded a long distance north and south on both sides of the river. Although the Japanese were not ignorant of the strategic value of the peninsula, yet it being under the control of the guns on the spurs to the south of the river, they did not defend this point with a very large force.

General Schomberg came to the decision that this peninsula must be taken at all costs, for once having secured it he could, with powerful batteries erected on its bluff, command the river on both sides and at the same time be able to engage the Japanese guns

on the mountain spurs across the river, and would be able, under the protection of his guns, to throw a part of his army, if not the whole of it, across the river and turn the Japanese flank. General Nogi eventually divined that this was to be the crucial point at which some of the heaviest fighting would occur, but so confident was he of being able to command every portion of the north and south banks by his heavy guns that the taking of that peninsula by the Americans he deemed an impossible feat, but nevertheless seeing its strategic value, he defended it with thirty thousand men well supported with artillery.

General Nogi had under his command here nearly two hundred and fifty thousand men and nearly a hundred and fifty guns. He considered his position as absolutely impregnable and awaited the attack of the Americans with the utmost confidence. Should General Schomberg succeed, however, in crossing the river and drive the Japanese from their mountain position, he would have succeeded in turning the

flank of the enemy, whose position would thus be weakened materially. General Schomberg recognized fully that the Japanese had chosen their position with remarkable foresight, but still he was resolved that the soldiers under his command should force at all cost that position.

Having decided to secure that peninsula he deployed his army on the plains to the north of the river and placed his artillery in a position to command the timbered peninsula. He accordingly began his attack upon the Japanese positions by ordering a heavy cannonading of their positions upon this peninsula. General Nogi now perceived the significance of Schomberg's attack.

At this battle there were no less than six hundred thousand men engaged.

General Schomberg had ordered up fifty more guns from his rear and constructed his entrenchments and batteries so that the bulk of his fire could be concentrated up this neck of land. He reserved fifty superb regiments, composed of the picked regiments from the western states, to

carry the assault at the proper moment. General Nogi had taken the precaution to protect this position by stretching long lines of barbed wire across the timber to hamper any attempt at carrying this position by assault, but the terrific artillery fire concentrated upon this position soon transformed its whole appearance. The lydite shells seemed to tear the heaviest timber from its roots, and soon the peninsula bore the appearance of having been struck by a devastating cyclone.

The Japanese, well entrenched, kept up a heroic resistance. General Nogi now saw that his neglect to hold this position by a stronger force was to cost him the most strategic point of his whole plan of battle. He was unable to send reinforcements to this vulnerable point without having at first to pass through that zone of country commanded by the awful artillery fire of the enemy. He attempted to reinforce this position from the river, but the natural obstacles presented were too great to allow of much succor from that side. The river banks were too steep and inaccessible, and only a few

thousand men found their way into this peninsula from the river side to aid the Japanese troops there.

The Japanese gunners did their utmost to keep the American batteries enveloped in their ink-smoke, but the Americans were fairly able to overcome this difficulty by the use of their smoke dispeller.

The American guns tore up the ground on all sides, and even the many fences of barb wire that stretched across the entraince and approaches of this peninsula were shot away by the destructive effect of the lydite shells which were largely used by the Americans. General Nogi at this time clearly perceived that he could retrieve his position only by a vigorous assault upon the whole length of the American lines. These he kept constantly enveloped in dark curtains of smoke which kept the Americans busy in dispersing. Under the intervals of this darkness General Nogi ordered a concerted assult by all his troops on the northern bank upon the American positions. The Japanese, true to

their traditions, neither wavered nor faltered, and, like a living stream of lava belching fire and smoke, shot and shell, on and on they came, and soon the two armies were locked in a deadly struggle, but the superb discipline of the American troops held them together, and they fought with a precision and unity that frustrated the Japanese attempts to force their lines.

General Nogi, seeing that his troops were unable to penetrate the American lines, withdrew again to his former position, keeping the American lines as much enshrouded in darkness as possible.

It was at this juncture that General Schomberg ordered forward the infantry regiments set aside for the assault upon the peninsula, and preceded this by a most fearful cannonade. Close upon this rushed the gallant Americans to the attack.

The Japanese guns from across the river opened upon the advancing American columns with shimose shells that tore open their

ranks wherever they exploded, but the Americans were advancing rapidly in open order, and soon reached the neck of the peninsula, and cut those barb-wire fences that had escaped their shell fire and dashed forward with fixed bayonets.

It was here they experienced their heaviest loss, for in addition to being subjected to the murderous fire of the Japanese guns south of the river, which kept up a continuous discharge of shimose shells among their ranks, tearing the bodies of hundreds of them to pieces, they were also shot down by the hundreds by the musketry of the Japanese infantry, but even this terrible punishment did not suffice to hold them back.

Turning neither to the right nor to the left, brave and magnificent, these soldiers threw themselves upon the Japanese entrenchments.

At this point the fighting became terrific, the Japanese defending their position with great determination and bravery, but were unable to

withstand the dash and impetuosity of the Americans.

Nevertheless, there was no yielding on the part of the Japanese, who stood their ground unflinchingly, killing and being killed at their posts.

General Schomberg was loathe to send further reinforcements to his gallant infantry, knowing that should he do so he would consign hundreds of his soldiers to certain death before they passed through the deadly zone of artillery fire.

Besides, he felt confident that the brave regiments of infantry already engaged in the assault would accomplish their purpose and wrest that position from the Japanese, no matter at what cost, nor was his confidence misplaced. The brave Americans, in spite of being destroyed by the thousands, succeeded in taking possession of the peninsula, but not until the last Japanese had perished at his post.

Here had taken place the greatest carnage of the battle.

Of the fifty thousand splendid American infantry, twenty thousand had been sacrificed to carry this pivotal position. General Schomberg now moved up rapidly his long range guns, and although he suffered many casualties from the Japanese guns south of the river, finally succeeded in erecting his batteries and entrenching himself on the peninsula. His guns now began to answer the fire across the river and the shells from his long range guns, being able to command the river banks to the north and south, wrought great havoc among the Japanese, whose positions there soon became untenable, while the American forces all along the north bank began to push their attacks at the same time upon the Japanese.

There was nothing left to General Nogi but to retreat across the river, to the southern bank, while he still had time, and to take up a strong position upon spurs of the

Snake River Mountain range. So maintaining a rear guard action, he crossed the river over improvised bridges, bringing his army safely over, without the loss of a gun, save those batteries captured when the Americans wrested his positions on the peninsula.

While the Japanese were taking up a strong position on the south side of the river, General Schomberg was able to greatly strengthen his batteries on the bluff of the aforesaid peninsula, thus enabling him to protect his army as it crossed the river to the south and to follow up the retrogressive movements of the Japanese. General Schomberg soon began to direct a most destructive fire upon the Japanese batteries on the mountain spurs across the river, which were silenced before long. With the silencing of these guns General Scomberg was able to throw his army across the river in comparative safety.

There was one mountain spur held strongly bv the Japanese, which, if he could possess, General Schomberg would be able by its commanding position to make untenable the whole

Japanese position upon the spurs of the Snake River Mountain range.

He therefore resolved to capture this particular spur.

The Japanese had taken up strong positions around the base of this mountain spur and had also erected powerful batteries all along its sides and summit. General Schomberg realized that it would cost many thousand American lives to wrest this position from the Japanese, but the American soldiers under his command, he was certain, would follow him into the very gates of hades, hence he began to deploy his forces in such a manner as to completely surround this mountain spur on its northeast and east sides, prior to taking it by a grand assault.

As the Americans advanced to take up their assigned positions in the vicinity of the Japanese disposition, the contest became fierce again. General Nogi realized that should this position be lost, there would be nothing left to him but retreat, so he determined to resist the victorious Americans to the utmost. General Schomberg,

having now advanced with all his army, flushed with victory, was enabled to erect his batteries so as to bring again to bear upon the Japanese positions his fearful bombardments. In vain did the Japanese make the most self-sacrificing and heroic attempts to withstand the terrible punishment meted out to them. Closer and closer the American lines were being drawn around their positions, about that famous mountain spur of the Snake River range.

The Americans did not achieve their advantages without paying a terrible penalty. Out of his splendid army of three hundred and fifty thousand men General Schomberg had marched from High Bridge that morning but one hundred and seventy-five thousand remained to him—he had lost a hundred and seventy-five thousand men, fifty per cent of his army—nor were the Americans dismayed at these awful losses, which made them still more eager for victory.

The Americans drew their cordons tighter and tighter around the mountain spur, which

was about five miles in length and about two in breadth, running northeast and southwest. This spur by this time had taken upon itself the character of a veritable volcano. The innumerable batteries situated along its base, sides and summit kept up a continuous belching and roaring, and in conjunction with the incessant rattle of musketry and the bursting of hundreds of lydite and other shells, this spur may be well likened to an epitome of the inferno itself, but still nearer and nearer encroached the Americn troops, the supurb discipline of which evoked even the admiration of the Japanese—on, and on, to death they came, their advance, covered as far as possible, by the terrific fire of their concentrated batteries.

Of the Japanese army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, less than a hundred and twenty thousand were now left to withstand the terrible onslaughts of the American troops. General Nogi had been kept informed of the movements of the other wings of his army. It was now near four in the afternoon. He had already

heard of the terrible losses that General Kamatsu had sustained by the attacks upon the British positions at China Point. His center, however, was still intact, but he dared not move a soldier to his support, owing to the presence of General Agnew with a supurb body of a hundred and fifty thousand American troops, ready to pounce down upon his center.

It was at this point of the conflict that General Schomberg, being now certain of turning the Japanese right wing, and being informed of the Japanese failures at China Point, conveyed orders to General Agnew to attack the Japanese center, which rested upon the series of fortified hamlets known as Hawgood, Market Lake, Taylor, Payne, Platt and Lewisville, and the bend of the Snake River.

The news that the Japanese were being worsted by the British at China Point, and that General Schomberg had succeeded in driving the right wing of the Japanese army from all their positions save one, and that he was on the point of driving them even

from this last one, fired the hearts of the American troops under General Agnew with emulation. They too wanted to contribute their share of valor to the day's glory, so that when the order to advance was given, with a great shout of rejoicing which spread from regiment to regiment, the American center and reserve placed itself in marching order.

General Agnew's plan was to attack the Japanese positions in detail, and driving them from hamlet to hamlet, finally to dislodge them from their position along the railroad, and to continue to drive them south, upon Idaho Falls. Being possessed of an immense preponderance of artillery gave General Agnew an enormous advantage over the Japanese, who were far less supplied with guns. So he proceeded immediately to deploy his army around Hawgood, and erecting his batteries and entrenchments, opened upon the Japanese position an unmerciful bombardment. The Japanese used their smoke shells with little effect, as General Agnew's force was amply provided with those

smoke-dispeller shells, and these neutralized to a great extent the advantage possessed by the Japanese.

The Japanese center was commanded by that intrepid and skillful commander, Yoritomo. General Yoritomo (although the youngest, was perhaps the ablest of the three Japanese commanders) learned with great concern of the events that had transpired on the extremes of both wings. He was convinced that it now rested upon his corps to snatch a victory from defeat, so he immediately contracted his extended lines and fell back upon Market Town and Market Lake, and further eastward he held the bend of the great Snake River, near which rested the small hamlets of Lewisville and Taylor. Here he sought to make his position impregnable, hence he constructed redoubts and entrenchments, placing his guns in such positions as to command all the approaches toward the north and west and at the same time kept in touch with General Kamatsu's forces by extending his lines toward Mud Lake.

In the meanwhile, those infantry regiments of General Kamatsu which were engaged in a death grip with the British infantry, on the plain before China Point, were unable to extricate themselves and continued the fight with the most desperate courage, ever and again closing upon and clinching with their British antagonists, who kept up their furious attacks with their characteristic bull-dog tenacity.

No quarter was asked, and none given.

The shouts of "Banzai! Banzai!" so defiantly uttered at first by the Japanese advancing columns, became fainter and fainter as their ranks became thinned out.

The last few thousand Japanese threw themselves into a square and resisted the British with a despairing fierceness.

The respite was but for a while, for the British lines of infantry, with a final dash, poured in upon this handful of heroic men, who kept up the unequal contest, disdaining to ask for mercy, until the last man of them had perished.

The other engagements that had been going on all along the British positions were in fact a replica of what had taken place at China Point. There was desperate fighting and great loss of life on both sides, but the British held their positions in spite of the most determined and daring attempts of the Japanese to dislodge them. The Japanese had practically been repulsed all along the lines of the British position and were forced to concede that it was useless attempting further to turn the right flank of the British-American armies. The American divisions under General Schomberg had worsted the right wing of the Japanese army under the direct command of General Nogi, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces. The Americans had forced him from his position on Camas Creek and from the three forks of the Snake River back upon the Snake River range; even this position was fast becoming untenable.

It was General Schomberg's determination to turn General Nogi's position at all costs, and

he was gradually drawing his cordons tighter around the Japanese position on the mountain spur as already described.

Doubtless it would cost General Schomberg half his remaining corps if he undertook to carry by assault the almost impregnable positions of the Japanese. He purposed, therefore, for a short while, to temporize and bring about a state of demoralization among the Japanese, ere he delivered his grand assault. He proceeded to entrench his troops and erect his batteries in such positions as would facilitate a still more vigorous bombardment of the Japanese position, so he kept up a constant and a most furious fire of artillery, musketry and machine guns upon the benighted Japanese, who endeavored to moderate this fire by using their smoke shells, but with only indifferent success.

It was at this juncture that General Nogi heard of the unsuccessful attempt of General Kamatsu upon the British lines, and considering his own want of success and

seeing clearly that his only chance of victory now lay with his unimpaired central wing, he issued orders to General Kamatsu to withdraw his lines from Pleasant Valley and fall back upon General Yoritomo's central division, keeping in touch with his western positions on the Lost River Mountain range.

While these movements were in progress, General Nogi determined upon withdrawing what remained of his own wing, and to fall back upon his center. He gradually withdrew his forces from their positions on the mountain spurs of Snake River range, fighting at the same time a vigorous rear guard battle with the pursuing Americans.

The Japanese conducted their retreat with such consummate skill that every effort upon the part of the Americans to convert their retreat into a rout was baffled at all points. When General Nogi arrived with his army at Lewisville and Taylor and other points on the bend of the Snake River held by his center, he proceeded to take command of the three divisions of his army.

In the meanwhile the corps under General Agnew were by no means idle. They had pressed forward at every opportunity and kept the Japanese columns constantly engaged. It was only the quick disposition of his forces by General Yoritomo that saved the Japanese center. Had it not been for the fact of General Yoritomo contracting his extended lines and being able to present a solid front to the impetuosity of the Americans, they would have undoubtedly carried his positions.

The Americans, nothing dismayed, carried on their operations with vigorous energy, and the fighting that took place here was as stubborn and as sanguinary as any on that field that day.

No sooner had General Sir Richard Meade observed the retreat of the Japanese when he drew in his lines extended along the mountain spurs and pressed vigorously in pursuit of the retreating army, and many fierce and sanguinary engagements were fought between the retreating Japanese and the pursuing British.

But the shades of night were beginning to fall, and the rapidity with which the Japanese conducted their retreat prevented the British from obtaining any decisive advantage by these rear guard contests; besides, General Schomberg had ordered General Sir Richard Meade, while keeping in touch with the retreating Japanese, to fall back upon his center at High Bridge, after disposing sufficient forces to protect his railroad communications with Montana, and to guard against any back water attack by the Japanese.

General Schomberg himself kept up the pursuit of General Nogi's retreating columns, but without achieving any marked advantage. General Schomberg's army with the British forces soon came in touch with his center under General Agnew. The American-British army was re-united and held possession of the field. General Nogi had also reunited his separate wings as far as possible, and had taken up a strong position upon the bend of the Snake River, the hamlets of Taylor, Payne,

Market Town, and Market Lake, and Mud Lake, while to the north of him lay the American-British army flushed with victory and eager to push the fighting, but the darkness was fast gathering and an armistice was agreed upon by the two contending armies to gather in and care for the dead and wounded.

The carnage of that day had been horrible. General Sir Richard Meade, out of a force of three hundred thousand British soldiers, including the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans, had barely a hundred and seventy thousand men left. A hundred and thirty thousand British soldiers had perished. General Schomberg, upon whose corps the heaviest fighting of that day fell, lost over fifty per cent of his active force. Out of an effective force of three hundred and fifty thousand men, he had lost two hundred thousand. He now commanded an effective force of only a hundred and fifty thousand.

General Agnew's central division had lost thirty thousand men in a few hours fighting,

showing how fiercely and tenaciously the Japanese clung to their positions.

Three hundred and sixty thousand soldiers of the American-British armies were killed or wounded that day.

Of the Japanese army of eight hundred and twenty thousand men, just four hundred thousand were effective; over four hundred thousand were placed "hors de combat," more than fifty per cent, a perpetual tribute to the splendid fighting qualities of the Japanese soldiers.

All night long the army medical corps and the Red Cross societies of both sides searched for the dead and wounded.

The Japanese had given a lesson to the military nations of the world in their war with Russia how to care for the sick and wounded. All nations had striven to emulate the remarkable efficiency and scientific precision of the Japanese army medical service. Hence thousands of lives were saved which under the old regimen would have been lost.

Many were the kindly acts displayed on both sides while administering to the wounded and searching for the dead. The night that followed the battle became intensely cold and much rain fell, adding greatly to the suffering of the wounded and the labors of those who cared for them. The next morning, however, the sun arose in all its brilliant splendor, and looked down upon a field of devastation and death. The British-American armies were astir early. General Schomberg and his colleagues had little rest. All through the livelong night entrenchments were being dug, and redoubts were being erected in preparation for the coming day. The American-British armies, by no means dismayed at the awful roll of their dead and wounded, were eager to press home their victory. The Japanese commanders were not less alert than the Americans. General Nogi, seeing that it was now impossible to keep the British-American armies out of Idaho, having failed signally in his efforts to do so, considered it useless to continue the fighting and court further disaster, so he resolved to fall back upon Idaho

Falls with his main force, while the rest were to pass westward, cross the Lost River and fall back on Shoshone Junction, using a branch railroad that ran northwards from that point to the Lost River.

So the morning of the tenth of October saw the Japanese army in full retreat, having abandoned all their positions upon the bend of the Snake River. The British-American armies were soon in pursuit. General Yoritomo with his corps covered the retreat of the main army of the Japanese and fought many fierce and sanguinary engagements with General Schomberg's Americans. General Kamatsu was moving his corps rapidly westwards toward the Lost River Mountain range and the Lost River. General Sir Richard Meade followed in hot pursuit with his Britons. But so consummate was the skill displayed and the stubbornness shown by the Japanese in their retreat that the American-British armies did not achieve any great advantage over them. General Schomberg's and General Agnew's corps kept close upon the receding Japanese, giving them no respite, and fought many hard

contested rear guard engagements all day long. The British columns dogged the retreating footsteps of General Kamatsu's forces. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon General Kamatsu effected a most masterly retreat across the Lost River and took up a strong position on the further bank.

General Sir Richard Meade, seeing that there was nothing to be gained by forcing the passage of the river in the face of a well entrenched enemy, and conscious that he would only sacrifice a great number of his soldiers, decided to fall back upon his lines of communication along the railroad, so he abandoned any further pursuit of the retreating Japanese, and fell back toward High Bridge. In the meanwhile General Schomberg had pursued the Japanese as far down as Idaho Falls. Here he desisted from any further pursuit and fell back upon the positions he held in the morning.

The British losses that day were over forty thousand men. General Schomberg's divisions lost nearly seventy thousand.

The Japanese losses were greatly in excess; they lost nearly a hundred and forty thousand men in the second day's engagements, so fiercely did they contest every inch of their masterly retreat. Of General Nogi's splendid army of eight hundred and twenty thousand men, he lost in those two days of battle no less than five hundred and sixty thousand. He had with him just two hundred and sixty thousand effective soldiers.

General Schomberg, on the other hand, out of his superb armies of eight hundred thousand men, lost four hundred and seventy thousand, leaving him with an effective force of only three hundred and thirty thousand men.

The losses of both armies reached the appalling total of over a million men.

The population of a mighty city lay dead, or wounded, upon that awful field of battle. But the passions of men when once aroused can only be appeased by the blood of their fellow man.

Of the British forces of three hundred thousand men, one hundred and seventy thousand had perished, so that the civilization that had been so long and so laboriously reared should not perish from the face of the earth.

They had sealed forever with their blood the unity of the Anglo-Saxon races.

## CHAPTER XI.

We have seen in our last chapter how the American army under the command of General Schomberg and General Agnew pursued the retreating Japanese as far down as Idaho Falls, how the British corps followed the retreating division of the Japanese army under General Kamatsu as far westward as the Lost River, and how the pursuing victorious armies desisted from further pursuit of their vanquished foes. Generals Nogi, Yoritomo and Kamatsu, the three commanders of the Japanese army, safely effected the retreat of their respective divisions toward Boise City without further molestation from the American-British armies.

The news of the great victory as it spread throughout the United States and England occasioned transports of joy, and relieved

the tension that had existed in the United States since the destruction of the American navy and the defeat of the American forces in Mexico. The whole country experienced a reaction from a state of apprehension to one of delirious gladness. A portion of the press of the country, in its outbursts of exuberant delight, demanded that the Asiatics be forthwith expelled from American soil. The more sober-minded deprecated this as they reflected upon the large number of British and American lives already sacrificed. As the details of the battle of Pleasant Valley came to be known, the people realized that the expulsion of the Japanese, so flippantly demanded, was not, after all, an easy task.

The first delirium of joy over, the full realization of the magnitude of the effort and the sacrifices made, to a great extent, sobered those who were disposed to minimize those efforts yet to be made before the Japanese were finally expelled.

The Japanese had still almost fifteen hundred thousand soldiers in America, and it

would entail upon the military resources of the country stupendous efforts and sacrifices to dislodge them.

The people were beginning to see matters in their true light.

The Japanese immediately abandoned the State of Idaho and concentrated all their forces in the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

The British and American Governments decided to hasten the invasion of Japan. The British Government, with all the resources of its immense mercantile marine, commandered hundreds of vessels. Everywhere was seen feverish activity. Artisans worked in night and day shifts to get together the vast equipments necessary for so gigantic an undertaking. This transmarine expedition was the greatest the world ever witnessed. True, the Japanese had poured two million soldiers into North and Central America, and half as many laborers and artisans, but these had been conveyed across the ocean at various intervals.

With the British-American expedition, on the other hand, an army of a million men was to be taken over three-quarters of the surface of the globe at the one time. Stores and munitions of war were collected from all parts of Great Britain and the United States. Within four weeks from the date of the battle of Pleasant Valley a continuous stream of vessels sailed from all quarters of the globe. Singapore was made the rendezvous of the transports that conveyed the invading army.

The British fleet, after having destroyed the Japanese fleet at the battle of Santa Anna, put into Lima, Peru, to repair those vessels that were damaged. Those vessels that had been so crippled as to impair their utility were temporarily fitted up, and sent home for thorough repairs. The rest of the British fleet, consisting of twenty-five Dreadnaughts and over a hundred other first class fighting vessels, with a flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers, set sail across the Pacific for the far eastern waters. This Armada was to accompany the transports

of the invading army from Singapore, and to protect the landing of the armies.

A squadron of British and American warships patrolled the Pacific Coasts to prevent the landing of any more Japanese soldiers or laborers, or of munitions of war. This squadron did not attempt to molest any of the Japanese strongholds along the Pacific, knowing that if they attempted to do so they would, as already explained, be only injuring and destroying American property. The British and American Governments chose rather to hasten the landing of their combined forces in Japan. This would take the war into the enemy's country, and would at one blow decide the issue.

The Indian Army of a hundred and ten thousand men, composed of picked Sepoy regiments, embarked at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Columbo, Ceylon. Thirty thousand Australians embarked at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane. Thirty thousand at Aukland, New Zealand, and thirty thousand at Cape Town,

South Africa. A hundred thousand Canadians embarked at Halifax and Montreal, Canada. A hundred thousand soldiers of the British army left the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and an additional hundred thousand men serving in India, embarked at the Indian ports for service against Japan.

Five hundred thousand American soldiers left the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah and New Orleans. By the middle of November the last vessels put to sea and the vast flotilla of transports collected from every corner of the globe was well on its way. Singapore had been converted into an immense naval and military entrepot. As each vessel reached Singapore it was replenished with those stores and munitions that it needed and proceeded on its way to Hong Kong, which was to be the *point d'appui* of the expedition. As the warships of the British squadron reached Singapore from American waters the first transports dropped anchor there, so admirably had the arrangements been perfected for transporting and protecting those immense armies.

All the details of transportation had been worked out with consummate skill and forethought.

The world stood aghast at the magnitude of the military power and sea power and resources exhibited. Although England had despatched a formidable fleet into Pacific waters, yet her naval resources enabled her to still retain in home waters a by no means modest armament.

An armistice had already been declared, as already related, by France, Germany, Austria and Russia. France was in close sympathy with England and the United States, and had pledged herself to safeguard Britain's naval interests should the occasion arise. Germany's sea power had been hopelessly destroyed and she no longer could menace England's naval supremacy if she so desired, but the sympathies of Germany also were with Great Britain and the United States in their conflict with Japan. Russia's naval power was a negligible quantity. The interests of

Spain and Italy were identical with those of France and England. All Europe was on tenter hooks as to the outcome of the conflict between the English-speaking peoples and the Japanese.

The destruction of the Japanese fleet at the battle of Santa Anna by the British, followed soon afterwards by the signal defeat of the Japanese land forces at the battle of Pleasant Valley, by the combined armies of Great Britain and the United States, overawed all those whose sympathies were not with the English-speaking nations. The world now waited breathlessly for the outcome of this invasion of Japan by the combined forces of Great Britain and the United States. The magnitude of the undertaking overpowered the imaginations of men and stifled their animosities.

The Japanese forces in America were ceaseless in their efforts in making their position impregnable. Thousands of Japanese were constantly employed in the construction of formidable redoubts. The rich and fertile soil of the Pacific

States supplied all the provender necessary for the army. The forests supplied all the timber that was required, and the smelters that had been constructed, the iron needed. Skilled and scientific work was carried on under proficient supervision and high technical instruction. The Japanese had not only invaded the Pacific States of America but had veritably taken possession of them. They had also, as we have stated before, supplied themselves with almost an unlimited amount of gold and silver bullion by the systematic and scientific working of the gold and silver mines of the Pacific States and Mexico, which supplied them with all the specie needed. The task that the British-American armies had before them of expelling the Japanese was truly a formidable one, and the sacrifice of life would be appalling. The Japanese had arranged their affairs with remarkable foresight, but they had not calculated on the utter extinction of their sea power, which left their islands practically at the mercy of England. When the transports of the British-American flotilla began to arrive at Hong Kong, the

full significance of the American-British trans-oceanic movement and their utter helplessness to oppose it came home forcibly to the people of Japan. The flower of their army was in America, and there was not sufficient military force in the islands to repel so great an invasion of their shores. They were, moreover, alarmed at the damage that may possibly be sustained by their mercantile and fishing fleets, which supplied so large a proportion of the food of the people. In addition, they were more than likely to have their ports blockaded and be completely cut off from commercial communication with the rest of the world.

In these dire straits the Japanese Government made overtures for peace to London and Washington.

The British and American Governments demanded an unconditional surrender.

Against this the pride of the Japanese rebelled.

The Japanese people were willing to be immolated on the altars of patriotism and loyalty.

The Japanese soldiers in America begged to be allowed to sacrifice themselves, if such sacrifice could help the fatherland. They pointed out that they were capable of maintaining a long campaign which, though in the end would be disastrous to themselves, yet the awful price in blood and treasure that the allied armies of England and the United States would be compelled to pay to achieve that end would cause them to hesitate before imposing terms too humiliating on Japan. Even if matters did go to such extremities and the Government of Japan would be forced to accept such terms as were imposed, still the people would have the satisfaction of having inflicted irreparable losses upon the enemy.

The people in Japan were as equally opposed to an unconditional surrender, and they urged the government to stand steadfast, and maintained that they were prepared to suffer any hardships that could be entailed upon the country by a British-American invasion. After a great number of exchanges had taken place between the Governments of Japan, Great Britain

and United States, it was finally agreed that Japan surrender all her armies in America and all American property in her possession.

That all her soldiers and people on American soil be transported back to Japan by British and American vessels, at the cost of Japan.

That the Japanese armies surrender their arms and the soldiers be taken back to Japan as ordinary passengers.

That the arms delivered up be subsequently shipped to Japan.

That Japan permit the temporary landing of the British-American army upon Japanese soil.

That Japan would in future limit both her naval and military armaments.

That England and America would safeguard Japanese interests when the final settlement of this world-wide war took place.

That Japan pay an indemnity of five hundred millions of dollars, one hundred million to defray the expenses of transporting her armies and people back to Japan from Central and

North America, and four hundred millions to be set apart to partially indemnify those Americans who had suffered losses of property by the Japanese invasion.

That Great Britain and the United States guarantee the integrity of Japan.

When the news of this peace and its conditions were flashed over the world, great gratification was felt, especially in England and the United States. Thousands of homes in those countries were deprived of their dear ones, and tens of thousands of British and American lives had already been sacrificed, causing grief and apprehension to millions of hearts, but still the people of Great Britain and her colonies and of the United States were prepared to make further sacrifices, and to go to any length to remove, for all time, any apprehension of a doubtful issue in a conflict between the civiliza tions of the East and the West.

The English-speaking peoples entertained a genuine admiration for the heroic valor and the splendid fighting qualities of the

Japanese soldiers, and they paid just tribute to the remarkable aptitude that the Japanese had shown for perfecting organizations. They were therefore much gratified at the moderation and humanity shown by their governments in dictating terms of peace to Japan. The people of Great Britain and the United States were conscious that the burden of paying the indemnity would fall upon the great mass of the Japanese people, who were in the main poor, but Japan, having enriched herself so greatly by the temporary acquisition of the gold and silver mines of Mexico and the Pacific States, would be but paying back in reality far less than they had taken.

Great Britain and the United States reached an agreement that, owing to the great stress and strain the war had imposed upon the world, the tension should be relieved as speedily as possible.

Great rejoicings took place the world over, for the enormous burdens that had been imposed upon the people of almost all nations by

the dislocation of commerce had pressed most heavily upon the workers and masses. The hatred that had once been felt towards Japan gave place to the kindlier feeling of sympathy for the vanquished, and only the heroic deeds of her gallant soldiers and sailors were remembered.

The chancellaries of Europe were in accord, and the armistice was by mutual consent extended, and a time and place decided upon for the meeting of an International Congress which was to determine the ultimate terms of a universal peace.

In the meanwhile the immense armada collected at Hong Kong, and was soon steering for the coasts of Japan. As the first transports approached Japan, they were met by a Japanese war squadron composed of those vessels that had escaped destruction by being in home waters or in other parts distant from the scene of the last great fight. This squadron welcomed the arrivals with the firing of salutes, and the manning of yards and other expressions

of welcome, which were warmly returned by the vistors. The visiting vessels were escorted to safe anchorage by Japanese war vessels. The soldiers immediately disembarked and occupied temporary quarters prepared for them around Yokohama. The populace had gathered in hundreds and thousands along the shores, and enthusiastically welcomed the now friendly forces. As regiment after regiment was dis embarked, and marched to the airs of popular music, the people gave vent to great shouts of welcome.

These forces, that had sailed from their native shores to seek them out to destroy them, were now the harbingers of peace and happiness. Everywhere was evidenced good feeling and a generous welcome.

The British-American forces received these kindly expressions of welcome with unfeigned joy and showed their appreciation in every possible manner. In less than three weeks after leaving Hong Kong a million foreign soldiers had landed on Japanese soil. It appeared as

if a mighty new city had arisen in the vicinity of Yokohama. The Mikado reviewed this wonderful gathering together of troops from all corners of the earth, and expressed his admiration, in felicitous language, of the remarkably fine appearance they presented, and bade them welcome in the name of the people of Japan. He also expressed the hope that they would never meet as enemies again, but always as friends, as on this unique and memorable occasion. With many such kindly and well-chosen expressions, the Mikado completely won the hearts of the British and American soldiers.

As the soldiers who fought under Schomberg poured into the Pacific States to replace the Japanese there, and receive their capitulation, the same good feeling established itself among the erstwhile combatants. American, British and Japanese met in mutual esteem, and discoursed over the fateful events of that great battle, the greatest in modern history, the battle of Pleasant Valley, upon the field of which they

all learned to respect and admire in one another those qualities of military bearing, of valor, and of obedience, and self-sacrifice, so dear to a soldier heart.

While these events were taking place in Japan and in the Pacific States of North America, the governments of Great Britain and the United States were arranging a "modus operandi" for the future relationship of the two great sections of the English-speaking people.

## CHAPTER XII.

The one great result that the war had brought about, so far as Great Britain and the United States were concerned, was that it had forever wiped away all memories of the rupture that had so greatly interfered with the amiable relationship of those two great kindred nations. The time and opportunity had arrived for a readjustment of the relationships existing between all the English-speaking countries.

The United States of America had returned into the fold of the great Anglo-Saxon commonwealths, and it was necessary that that fold be made broad enough to welcome home the returning daughter.

The "modus operandi" decided upon by Great Britain and the United States, and later to be fully submitted for ratification to all the other English speaking nations, that is

to say, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, was the following:

(1) That the English-speaking nations of the world be confederated.

(2) That the respective governments of those nations entering into the confederation remain "de jure" and "de facto" in statu quo.

(3) That a Confederated Congress be created, consisting of representatives from the British Isles, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, the Philippine Islands, and the various other British and American possessions.

(4) That the number of representatives constituting the Confederated Congress be seven hundred, pro rated according to standing and population, by ballot or by nomination.

(5) That the representatives of the Confederated Congress be returned for a term of three years, and that they sit one year in London, one year in Washington and one year in Ottawa, Canada, and remain in session for at least nine months out of each year.

(6) That this Congress determine the collective strength of the naval and military forces of the Confederated States.

(7) That the Confederated Congress determine the issues of peace and war.

(8) That the commissioned ranks of these forces be filled by open competitive examination, and the number of candidates pro rated among the States.

(10) That trade and commerce be forever free and unrestricted among the English-speaking nations.

(11) That the Confederated Congress deal with all international questions that affect the interest of the confederated nations collectively.

(12) That all points in dispute between any or all of the English-speaking states be referred to the Confederated Congress for settlement.

(13) That the violations of the enactments of the Confederated Congress be dealt with by a Supreme Bench of Judges pro rated among and nominated by the various nations entering into the confederation.

(14) That the Confederated Congress create from within itself certain permanent boards or committees; first of Labor, to deal with all matters pertaining to the distribution and employment of labor; secondly, a Board of Agriculture, to deal scientifically with all those agricultural interests collective and indigenous to the various countries entering into the confederation, and to promote the free exchange and intercultivation of the various horticultural and agricultural products of those countries; thirdly, a Board of Health, to gather in facts relating to the sanitation of seaports, the limitation and stamping out of infectious diseases, and the distribution of information relating to the climates of the various countries, and the diseases prevalent there, and the regulations necessary for the prevention of disease in those countries; fourthly, a Board of Commerce to deal in a scientific and practical way with all matters of trade, shipping, railroads and other transportation; and, fifthly, a Board of Education to deal with all matters pertaining

to the free exchange of knowledge, technical and otherwise.

(15) That all these boards be purely advisory, and whose enactments should have no legal standing, except when adopted and acted upon by the Confederated Congress. These boards were to be created for the sole purpose of dealing scientifically and in an advisory way with all those problems and interests that affected the Confederated Nations collectively.

While these great and far-reaching agreements were being considered by the English speaking peoples of the world, we shall retrace our steps and learn what had transpired in those other disturbed areas of the world. We have seen how the united armies of Germany and Austria had worsted the French armies, and had driven the Russians back, and had overrun the Balkan States, Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor and Palestine, but that they had stayed their conquering arms and had entered into an armistice, until such time as an International

Congress should be assembled, in order to decide upon the future status of the world.

The only countries of the world that were now at war were the South American Republics. Brazil was quiet because controlled by the German armies there. The Argentine Republic, Peru, Chili, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Equador, were all entangled in a sort of interstate war. Mexico, after the Japanese evacuation, had fallen into a state of anarchy. The Central American States seemed to be imbued with the same spirit. Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica and Guatemala were all at war. All these Latin American nations had raised immense levies owing to the presence of the Japanese on American soil, but their enterprising generals and statesmen could not resist those temptations that have always impelled them to war with one another.

The British and American Governments agreed to stand firm and squarely upon the following remapping of the disturbed countries of the world:

The Central American Republics of Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala were to be confederated into the United States of Central America, under one government, patterned after the United States Government, with the seat of government at Mexico City. All the independent Republics of South America were to be swept away, and replaced by one government patterned after the United States Government, to be called the United States of South America, the seat of the Federal Government of which was to be constituted at Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

The Governments and people of Great Britain and the United States and of all other civilized nations, for that matter, were wearied of seeing some of the fairest portions of the world constantly given over to anarchy and disorder.

Germany and Austria were united under one head, the Emperor of Germany. To these were annexed all the Balkan States, those fire brands

of Europe. Turkey and Asia Minor were made dependent on Germany, which was to hold a suzerainty over them.

Constantinople, however, was to be constituted a free and international port.

The Bospherous and the Dardanelles were to be made international highways.

England and the United States were jointly to administer the affairs of the Holy Land, which was declared International Property.

Germany was to retire permanently from Africa, ceding her possessions there in south. east and central Africa to Great Britain. England was to hold undisputed possession of Egypt, while Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria and Morocco were to be placed under the tricolor of France. The Japanese were to acquire the peninsula of Kamskatka and all of eastern Siberia from a line drawn northwards from the extreme west of Manchuria to the Arctic Ocean. They were also to hold a suzerainty over Manchuria and Corea. Russia was to possess the seaport of Vladivostock, and a

strip of territory through which her railroad passed to reach that port. Russia was to be compensated for the loss of this territory in the far East by the acquisition of Armenia and Persia, and all Central Asia, excepting Afghanistan, which was to remain under British suzerainty.

These were the terms agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and presented to the governments of the other powers of the world. Germany and France readily acquiesced in them, as did also Spain and Italy. To these terms Russia also agreed, although she protested at first against any cession of her territory to Japan. But on its being pointed out to her that Japan's natural expansion lay in Asia, and that being an Asiatic power, it would be unjust to prevent her from expanding along her natural lines, which lay in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, on Continental Asia; that Russia being a European as well as an Asiatic power, it would be unjust to Japan, after she had been prevented from exploiting the American Continent

to debar her entirely from her natural sphere, the Continent of Asia, where she could be engaged and her energies absorbed for centuries to come. Russia, seeing that this arrangement would insure a long and lasting peace, agreed to cede those provinces mentioned to Japan.

When the International Congress met at The Hague, all these matters being already arranged between the chancellaries of Europe, and the Government of the United States, they were agreed to by the Congress and placed on record. The International Congress consisted of representatives of all the countries of Europe, from the United States and from Canada, and from all the self-governing colonies of Great Britain and from the established governments of Asia. The South American Latin Republics, being still at war with one another, were debarred from representation.

The devastating war had evolved one of the greatest moral movements in the world's history. All nations had gathered under one roof.

It is not the intention of this narrative to relate the interesting details of this remarkable Congress, sufficient to mention some of those stupendous conclusions and decisions arrived at, conclusions and decisions that were to have such a far-reaching influence upon the history of the world and upon civilization. We have already mentioned those decisions agreed to in regard to the distribution and re-arranging and resetting of some of the boundaries and territories of the world. South and Central America were at once to be reorganized into two powerful and unified republics upon the lines already mentioned. The Central and South American States were far-seeing enough to recognize the wisdom of the proposed changes, and willingly acquiesced in them, laying down their arms, which were never to be taken up again in a useless fratricidal and internecine war.

The International Congress brought into being a permanent International Parliament whose personnel was composed of representatives of

all the representative nations of the world, to be returned much in the same manner as the Confederated Congress of the English-speaking nations, as already described. This body was to meet every second year at The Hague, and remain in session eleven months of that year. This International Parliament was to construct permanent Boards of Labor, Commerce, Health anl Agriculture, to deal as world questions with those matters that so vitally affect the world as a whole.

There was also created by this International Parliament, a Board of Arbitration which was to act upon all matters affecting the relationship of nations.

Should its decisions be disregarded by a nation or nations, it were empowered to call together the International Parliament, should it happen not to be in session, and place before the International Parliament the charges against such nation or nations, and should the decision of this International Parliament be still disregarded, the International Parliament

was empowered to declare a commercial boycott against such nation or nations.

By this powerful weapon of being able to punish recalcitrant nations by the declaration of a commercial boycott against them, the International Congress would be in a position to enforce respect for its decrees.

The International Congress, to bring the world into the harmony of a commercial brotherhood, enacted that all restrictions to trade and commerce be forever removed.

At one bold stroke the International Congress struck down that great barrier and detriment to human progress and to the development of a high national character.

They struck at the power that nations had assumed to arbitrarily exclude by high duties the products and commodities of other nations from their markets, products and commodities which these other nations desire to freely exchange or barter with them.

There is nothing in all the recent history of the human race that has done more to demoralize

the consciences of men, pervert their ideals and cause inequalities in the distribution of wealth and the products of toil than that pernicious system by which one country elects to erect commercial barriers against the free access into its markets of the products and commodities of other nations. These commercial barriers have been, as it were, a two edged sword cutting deeply into those against whom the barriers have been erected, but wounding far more deeply and dangerously those who had erected them.

These commercial barriers may well be called the cankered excrescences and monstrosities of the present day civilization. Monstrosities that have fattened on the downfall of the commerce of outside nations, and helping within to heap up immense wealth on one side and producing a grinding, hopeless poverty on the other. Monstrosities producing a general demoralization at home and abroad.

A beneficent and omniscient Creator has distributed His gifts upon mankind, and nations

are but the guardians of His gifts. To produce, by artificial and arbitrary means, barriers against the free distribution of the gifts of the Creator, is but to interfere with His beneficent designs, and to create conditions that can only lead to the destruction of all civilization.

Commerce, to be enduring and civilizing, must be absolutely free. Restrictions on commerce presuppose a restricted civilization. A restricted or retrogressive civilization presupposes restricted moral sensibilities, and restricted moral sensibilities are but the forerunners of the doom of civilization.

These principles being understood by the International Congress, trade and commerce were declared, forever, free and unrestricted, and the terrible punishment of a commercial boycott was to be the penalty meted out to those nations that disregarded the mandate of the International Congress, declaring trade and commerce free and unrestricted the world over.

The world had become conscious of what would be the ultimate results of its own commercial immoralities, and was not willing any longer to submit to those selfish and sordid policies which, if allowed to dominate mankind, must eventually thrust the whole fabric of modern civilization into an abyss of darkness and barbarism.

By this enactment, the greatest in the history of the human race, Great Britain and the United States, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and Spain, Denmark and Scandinavia, Canada and Australia, New Zealand and India, South America and Central America, Japan and China, and Africa, were all united in this one great purpose, *True Freedom* for man to gain, and thus to make fitting this earth of ours for Christ's transcendent Second Reign.

THE END.

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